THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 150

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Bay State Board Scans Air Training Facilities; Harvard Curbs Tutors

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 22, 1940

In Boston: Defense Program Pushed

A survey of pilot-training facilities in Massachusetts became the first task of the new National Defense Committee named by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. [Details: Page 13.]

Harvard University, in a formal decree, wrote virtual finis to the tutoring schools which have sought to make academics easy. [Details: Page 14.]

Herbert Hoover, who has opposed reported plans for a coalition Government, announced he is coming to Boston from New York for tomorrow's ceremonies dedicating the South End Boys' Club. [Details: Pages 13 and 14.]

Sanford Bates, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, told the Boston Rotary Club that businessmen should push their youth programs with the same devotion they give to their business.

Stock and Commodity Prices Stage Rally

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market, along with major sensitive commodities, improved today, after yesterday's severe price cracks. Wheat and corn futures at Chicago were more than a cent a bushel higher, and cotton at New York rose about 50 cents a bale. British sterling and other Allied currencies improved.

In Washington: Navy Increase Is Voted

The Senate Naval Appropriations Subcommittee, acting with the telephoned approval of President Roosevelt, added $478,000,000 to the Navy's supply bill to make provision for a 25,000 increase in the Navy's enlisted strength. The total funds being made available to the Navy under the expanded defense program thus stand at $1,464,000,000, as compared with $1,823,000,000 for the Army.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to approve transfer of the immigration and naturalization service from the Labor to the Justice Department thereby to enable the Government to "deal quickly" with aliens whose conduct "conflicts with the public interest."

The House Military Committee voted unanimously to remove the limit of 6,000 planes which present law imposes upon the strength of the Army Air Corps.

In both Houses legislation was introduced to authorize a force of 10,000 planes and 16,000 pilots for the Naval Air Corps.

St. Louis Names Anderson School Superintendent

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Homer Willard Anderson, Omaha, Neb., School Superintendent, was elected to the $12,000-a-year position as Superintendent of Instruction in the St. Louis public schools to assume his duties Aug. 1.

War Summary: Allies Holding Own in Belgium

In Belgium British, Belgians, and part of the French Army were reported to be holding their own against German attacks.

In North France, Germans were driven out of the lightly held centers of Abbeville and Arras near the English Channel by French counterattacks. They claimed, however, to have made gains east of Abbeville around Montreuil and St. Pol, and, to the south, beyond Laon and Soissons. [Details: Page 1.]

Wide devastation caused by Germans in firing towns and countryside in North France was reported from Paris.

Conscription of British wealth and manpower was ordered by Parliament in a bill which virtually invested the Government with dictatorial powers. [Details: Page 4.]

Allied women were called upon in a radiocast from Paris to "join all services of the army where they can replace men." The radiocast was picked up by the CBS.

Australia announced that a third army division would be raised for service abroad. Already 30,000 troops from "Down Under" are serving in the Near East. [Details: Page 4.]

Rumania called 300,000 additional troops to the colors, completing what is virtually general mobilization with some 2,000,000 soldiers now under arms. All leaves were canceled and normal train service reduced to facilitate troop movements. [Details: Page 5.]

In Italy the incident in which British Embassy officials in Rome were molested has been "satisfactorily disposed of" between Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano, and British Ambassador Sir Percy Lorraine, it was announced in the British House of Commons.

Greece's dictator, Gen. John Metaxas, conferred with his Council of Generals and then went to see the King as the Balkan States continued to rush preparations for possible armed crisis.

Russia has informed Great Britain that the Soviet "cannot subordinate the trade policy of the U. S. S. R. to the war aims of any foreign state," according to Tass, official Soviet News Agency. Russia and Britain are at present engaged in trade negotiations.

In Norway German troops were reported using large seaplanes to land parachute troops in the region of Narvik, Norwegian Arctic port besieged by the Allies.

Chungking, Provisional Capital of nationalist China, experienced its seventh air raid alarm in five days as 54 Japanese bombers in two waves bombed points west of the City. The series of raids was described as the most severe since the Chinese Capital was transferred from Hankow.

Inclusion of the Old Colony In New Haven Plans Sought

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP) — The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its special railroad commission and the Old Colony Railroad all petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission today to reopen the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reorganization proceedings to permit inclusion of the Old Colony in the reorganized New Haven system.

In its plan of reorganization for the New Haven, the I. C. C. made no provision for inclusion of the Old Colony.

The Commonwealth and the special commission said losses resulting from passenger service had been the handicap to inclusion of all the lines of Old Colony in the reorganized New Haven.

"However," the petition added, "the losses are only one-fourth of what they were in 1937 and the present record discloses that the loss to the New Haven under such changed conditions by excluding the Old Colony as part of its system would result in a loss to the New Haven substantially in excess of the present yearly loss in the operation of the Old Colony."

The Old Colony's petition said a saving of $754,200 had been effected since December, 1939.

"This commission (ICC) is now in a position to turn the loss (Old Colony's) into a profit by granting the abandonment of Old Colony's Boston group, or is now in a position, with the briefest of further hearings, to eliminate the loss by writing into the pending plan such provisions as it may deem appropriate."

The City of Boston and the Boston Port Authority urged the ICC to require the New Haven to divest itself of its stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, or require that the stock be placed in trusteeship.

"The holding by the reorganized company of the stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company would give it working control of the Boston and Maine," the petition added. "Such control is a threat to New England transportation."

The insurance group which holds nearly $56,000,000 face amount of New Haven securities asked the I. C. C. to terminate the reorganization proceedings as soon as possible. It said it was in "complete agreement" with the I. C. C.'s reorganization plan.

The Monitor Index
Wednesday, May 22, 1940

"The Best Vacation I Ever Had"	2
Washington Sideglances	3
Markham Tours the Southwest	8
General Federation of Women's Clubs	8
Radio Timetable	10
Sports Pages	10-11
The Home Forum	12
"Be ye therefore perfect" [With Rumanian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	13-14-15
Weather	13
Boston Events	13
New Hampshire Letter	14
Local Arts and Theater News	14
Shopping Column	15
Today's Woman	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Paul Revere Statue Runs Into New Delay

Difficulties in cutting the pink granite base for Cyrus E. Dallin's long-awaited statue of Paul Revere have apparently postponed once more its erection on Paul Revere Mall in Boston's North End, originally scheduled for June 17.

Delay in setting up the statue, which won the Revere design competition in 1884 but provoked such a torrent of criticism it was never executed, will not be of too long standing this time, trustees of the George Robert White Fund announced. Welding of the parts of the $27,000 statue will be ready by June 1, and from then on it will be merely a question of completing the base.

Tests Started On Self-Help By Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—On-the-scene experiments, far-reaching in their implications, to determine whether the standard of living in backward communities can be improved solely by betterment instruction in the local schools, are under way today in the hills of Kentucky and other sections of the United States, financed by grants-in-aid from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and carried on under the auspices of the University of Kentucky and other state universities.

The story of the work, first hinted at in the Foundation's report for 1939, which is prosaicly termed "an experiment in applied economics," but which seeks to discover basic facts about the ability of America's ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed "one-third" to improve itself without benefit of Work Projects Administration funds and solely through education, is bulletinized in a release today from the Sloan Foundation.

Wide Inquiry Planned

The experiment, co-ordinated under the direction of Dr. Harold F. Clark of Columbia University, is being supervised in each state by the state university and carried on in close co-operation with the State Department of Education. Only one basic element in economic life—food, shelter or clothing—is studied in each test locality. The nature of the work, according to the Foundation bulletin, may be indicated by three typical communities:

1. A rural community where the people obviously need a better balanced diet and more to eat. The land supports goats, but since the people are not informed concerning the nutritional value of goat's milk, the animals are not made use of. Will education correct this failure to use available resources?

2. In this community new dwellings are being built which manifest every deficiency that houses there have displayed for generations. Material improvements would cost no more in time, effort, or expense. Will education bring out the mistakes, and will it teach local persons how to build better?

3. In this bitterly cold community people suffer from lack of warm garments, when with a little instruction and a few hours spent during the winter evenings, a substantial improvement might be made in the way of sufficient and adequate clothing.

Things to Be Learned

"Are conditions such as these due to lack of capacity?" the report asks. "This cannot be answered until every effort has been made to impart the needed knowledge and in such a way that it is accepted and used. The schools, generally speaking, are paying little attention to education of this kind. What would happen if the schools serving these low-income groups built the major part of their programs around the three economic necessities of food, shelter, and clothing?

This is what the experimenters wish to know. No money is to be spent beyond the necessary expenses of conducting the experiments: It has often been proved that expenditure of government funds will help rehabilitate a community. These tests are to discover if self-help, plus education, will do it. If successful, any low-income community will be able to adopt the methods used, the report stresses.

Home State Votes To Back Wheeler

HELENA, Mont., May 22 (AP)—Montana's eight delegates to the Democratic National Convention will support Senator Burton K. Wheeler for the Presidential nomination if President Roosevelt is not a candidate.

The State convention voted for the "favorite son" instruction yesterday after Senator Wheeler, making the keynote address, had reaffirmed his pledge never to "vote to send an American boy across the water to fight on foreign soil."

The Republican convention did not instruct its delegates, other than to direct that the State's eight votes must not be divided.

Shipbuilding In U. S. Seen As At High Speed

Most active era in the peacetime history of nation is reported at Maritime Day luncheon.

America has 83 active shipbuilding ways of 300 feet or more in length, suitable for building seagoing vessels, and 52 of them can accommodate ships 500 feet and more in length, declared H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, in a prepared address today at the National Maritime Day luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

These shipyards are engaged in the most active building era in the peacetime history of the country, he said, resulting from the expansion of naval vessels building in recent years, coupled with the more recently developed program of the United States Maritime Commission, to rehabilitate the American merchant marine by building a ship a week for a decade.

Contrasting the unfavorable shipbuilding situation in this country at the start of the World War in 1914, with the present situation, Mr. Smith visualized a shipbuilding industry that was ready for any emergency, with the outlook for "the future of American shipping after the present European war is over, far more promising than after the close of the World War."

Permanent Place

"As the result of our experience in 1914, and our readiness in 1939," said Mr. Smith, "I forecast that the American people have learned once and for all that both from the standpoint of our trade and from that of national defense, a substantial volume of American-built shipping under the American flag in our foreign trade has a permanent place in the future of this country."

In 1914, the speaker pointed out, the United States was carrying only about 8 per cent of its own commodities in foreign trade. Today it is carrying about a third. In 1914, it had very few ships building in the United States—none for foreign trade. Shipyards were at a low ebb of activity. Organizations had to be built up to handle the wartime program of shipbuilding, particularly after the United States entered the war, he said.

Eight men had to be "developed" in the shipbuilding industry where there was but one at the start of the World War. Designs of ships in most cases were duplicates of those being built, that is, prewar design or those that could be most quickly built, and a great number of them were not suitable for economical operation in peacetime trade.

But today the situation is different, he pointed out. At the outbreak of war in Europe in September, 1939, the federal Maritime

Continued on Page 15, Column 3

French Re-take Channel Towns; British Conscript Labor, Wealth Roosevelt Seeking Defense Aid

Wide World

Among Europe's 3,000,000 War Homeless

Belgian refugees, fleeing before Nazis and carrying what is left of their worldly possessions, file along the road to France where they hope to find a haven. It is such groups as this that President Roosevelt charged have been machine-gunned by German warplanes.

Aid to Allies asked in plea by Sherwood: Page 7.
Red Cross Asks Increase: Page 14.

Abbeville and Arras re-occupied — General Weygand at front as 'melee' is raging.

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The British Government today took over wartime dictatorial powers — conscripting labor and wealth—to strengthen the Nation's shield against German invasion.

The House of Commons passed a bill investing the Government with the new powers in a three-hour session. King George approved the bill which will give the Government of Prime Minister Winston Churchill unprecedented, sweeping war emergency powers, demanded "in view of the grave peril in which the Nation stands today."

The bill presented by Lord Privy Seal Clement R. Attlee will enable the Ministry of Labor to require any person to perform any service needed.

It set up controls under the Minister, covering chiefly labor, banking, agriculture, transport, mining, war industries, and export trade industries.

All property is to be at the Government's disposal. A 100 per cent excess profits tax is to prevent profiteering.

All munitions factories will be immediately placed under Government control.

British start war draft of all labor and wealth: Page 4.

By the Associated Press

The French announced today that German advance guards had been driven from Abbeville, vital town at the mouth of the Somme River, 12 miles from the English Channel, as they launched a counterattack to relieve German pressure on the Allied forces threatened with isolation in the big Nazi push.

Announcement of the retaking of the town near the mouth of the Somme River followed an earlier communiqué stating that the French had captured Arras and destroyed bridges across the Somme to halt a further German thrust southward.

The region immediately west of Cambrai was described by a French Information Ministry spokesman as "completely in flames."

The Germans, he said, had systematically fired villages and hamlets. Some Nazi troops carried flame throwers, he declared, while others, descending from the sky, set blazes to railroad stations, post offices and hotels.

Germans Tell of Advance

Meanwhile the Germans, in an effort to pursue their advantage, gave out word that their push to the Channel had been extended in the direction of St. Pol and Montreuil and that a southward advance had been effected through Laon beyond Soissons.

They also claimed to have captured the last of the major fortification works around Liége.

A War Ministry spokesman said that the German troops which had entered Abbeville and Arras consisted only of motorcycle detachments. These, the spokesman said, were dislodged from the station and several other points where they gained a foothold.

Arras is approximately 60 miles from the vital channel port of Calais.

Amiens, 35 miles southeast of Arras and about 50 miles from the Channel, apparently still was in German hands.

Announcement of the recapture of Abbeville and Arras came shortly after Gen. Maxime Weygand, new Allied Commander-in-Chief, had departed for the front. The news heartened the civilian population of Paris, many of whom already were streaming out of the capital to seek safety in the south.

Battle "Highly Confused"

Military officials described the situation in the battle zone as highly confused, with Allied and German troops mingling in a general melee.

The French also stated that they had bombarded three towns behind the enemy front as a retaliatory measure after the Germans had bombarded three towns in Lorraine. The identity of the towns was not disclosed.

Meanwhile Berlin reports said that the German push to the English Channel widened today in the direction of the towns of St Pol and Montreuil.

Montreuil is 25 miles north of Abbeville and about 10 miles from the English Channel. St. Pol is 25 miles northeast of Abbeville.

The German High Command also announced that the French channel ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Dieppe were bombed,

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Roosevelt and Landon Confer In Drive for National Unity

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—President Roosevelt is combing the world of business and industry for men to co-ordinate the staggering emergency preparedness defense program which has the support of all shades of politics in national life.

As a symbolic illustration of such unity Alf M. Landon, Mr. Roosevelt's opponent in the 1936 Presidential election, had lunch with the President at the White House today. On many phases of New Deal diplomacy, Mr. Landon has attacked the New Deal, but as recently as May 17 in a radio address he declared Republican willingness "to go a long way for unity on our foreign policy" if the President would lead the way,

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Preparedness Drive Unites U. S. Factions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 22

National preparedness and political unity swept steadily forward today.

Alf Landon arrived at the White House for a conference with the President.

The Senate pressed toward a vote on a record peacetime Army appropriation bill of $1,820,841,000.

The Government called on labor and capital to co-operate in the preparedness drive, the President stressing there would be no war millionaires no strikes, no weakening of New Deal social and labor gains in rearmament plans.

French Spurn Any Idea Of Hitler Peace

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by naval, military and air advisers, paid a short visit to France today to confer with French Premier Reynaud and Gen. Maxime Weygand, the Allied Army Commander-in-Chief. They returned to London this evening, it was announced.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 22—Word of the recapture of Arras and Abbeville has done much to lift the feeling of France above the "resolute grimness" which followed yesterday's official admissions of inability to halt the initial German advance.

Yesterday—as the Nazi mechanized forces swept toward the English Channel—some observers believed that if Reichsführer Hitler achieved a decisive victory in Northeastern France, he might offer ostensibly "moderate" peace terms to the French.

The German hope behind such a move would be to divide sentiment in France. It also would seek to separate France and England.

Expects American Aid

But even at the darkest moment it was clear that no such proposal would have the slightest chance of success with the present French Government. France looks toward America in this hour of need not only for moral sympathy but for practical aid in meeting the threat which, as the French, and apparently an increasing number of Americans believe, will if not checked have grave consequences.

An overseas force is not to be expected and could not arrive anyway soon enough to affect the issue in the present critical campaign.

Even the question of credits, although it will become important later, is not the first urgency now.

What France wants and hopes to receive from America in the nearest possible future is a maximum amount of war material, especially tanks and airplanes.

Volunteer Pilots Needed

A certain number of volunteer pilots to guide the airplanes certainly would not be unwelcome. One of the shrewdest and best-informed French commentators in international affairs with whom I recently talked emphasized the present mistake of talking too much about the vast superiority of the Allies' potential resources over Reichsführer Hitler's, and failure to realize that Herr Hitler's resources in a maximum degree are now on the field of battle, whereas those of the Allies are still largely in reserve. That the Germans should be held until these potential reserve resources come into play is the essential problem.

This Changing World

Goods or Gold—Need for Parting With the Metal in Return for Serviceable Goods for Defense—$19,000,000,000 and Much to Spare

By H. B. Elliston

What to do with American gold is now as clear as crystal: swap it for more useful materials. The changing world as of today has put a discount on gold and a premium on manganese, tin, rubber, quartz, manila fiber, chromium, and other things that America lacks. It's the difference between the long and the short run—between reconstruction and defense. As recently as a week ago one heard the comfortable feeling expressed that we could pave world reconstruction with Fort Knox gold. But now the United States finds itself closer to the war than to the peace, and it is thinking more of preparedness.

Indeed, the wonder is growing whether gold will be of service in reconstruction. Reconstruction à la Hitler wouldn't have need for gold, certainly. The Reichsführer would have no use for the yellow metal in putting money systems "straight." In his regime he manufactures the money as he goes along, and the only standard of value is his say-so. Herr Hitler would tell the United States that, far from having any need of gold he would be glad to add to the Fort Knox pile in return for more useful things from America. This is what he did in his fabulous preparedness program. This is what he would do in any scheme of reconstruction in Hitlerized countries.

America now realizes that preparedness comes before reconstruction, too. There is no better way of being prepared than to use the gold for stocking up more useful things. For two years the cause of the stockpile has been voiced in this column whenever a bill has come before Congress to realize it. Alas! the bills have been emasculated one by one. But there's another proposal to pin our wagon to, a bill bearing the name of that doughty challenger of the Silver Folly, Senator Townsend. It would put into a statute a suggestion that on Feb. 24 of last year was bruited in this column. Senator Townsend would earmark $500,000,000 out of the gold stock for strategic purchases. This would be only one-thirty-eighth of America's $19,000,000,000 gold hoard.

America's mountain of gold is accounted for in part because the United States does about 40 per cent of the world's business. Forty per cent of the world's gold stock, however, would amount to only about $10,000,000,000. Yet the United States has nearly twice that massive total. The remainder is explained in greatest part by the fact that the money has been sent to the United States for safekeeping. Tranquilization throughout the world tomorrow (though not by Herr Hitler) would probably start $7,000,000,000 of gold in the United States on the way out of American ports. One must think of the $19,000,000,000 therefore, as only in part American gold.

* * *

It almost seems as if the problem of gold is perennial. In fact, it changes complexion periodically. At one time, and only just before the 1929 depression, the experts attached to the League of Nations issued learned reports that the real problem of gold was the prospective shortage of it. The New Deal made a new problem. President Roosevelt jacked up the price which the United States Treasury pays for gold.

By some legerdemain the device was supposed to produce better prices for everything else, particularly for farm products. Naturally the raising of the price of gold brought in more gold just for the purpose of capitalizing on Uncle Sam's generosity. It was this problem that blended into the "hot money," or refugee capital problem. Gold came to America for safekeeping rather than for profit, and one got used to the idea that the great problem would be to protect the American economy in case the recall of gold should be too rapid.

The war put a quietus to this problem in official, though not in lay, minds. Gold was still pouring over the Atlantic in shiploads. But the feeling arose that this was the only way—or one of the only ways—of sustaining the Allied cause and (the same thing) American economic and strategic defenses. Lending was prohibited by "cash and carry." So that, if the Allies couldn't send what to Americans is cash of the purest ray serene, i. e., gold, then the Allies couldn't buy. The result might be a three-fold disaster for the Allied cause, American defense, and American business. Accordingly there hadn't been much pother about gold in official circles till Herr Hitler began to stampede over France.

Now gold has become a real problem. There is still time to solve it by trading the metal for useful things. Buying more than you sell is the logical way of getting rid of gold, in any case. But there has been little disposition so far in America to buy more than it sells. The contrary has been the rule, and the result has been an inflow of gold. Now, however, the logic is underwritten by the need for defense. If this opportunity isn't taken, it may be the last, and one day Uncle Sam might find himself saying lugubriously, "Methinks I was enamored of a Golden Calf."

U. S. War Anxiety Aids Taft Candidacy

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22—In the wake of the most extensive and fast-moving political tour of his entire pre-convention campaign, a careful check of the results today shows that United States Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio has gained such substantial ground in his bid for the Republican Presidential nomination that his managers now claim he is definitely in the lead.

Senator Taft's candidacy is stronger than it was a month ago, than it was a week ago. There are two reasons:

One is that Senator Taft has on this trip again presented himself at first hand, informally and intimately, to the great majority of 302 convention delegates throughout the entire farm belt and there are manifest signs that he has done it at an opportune time and made an increasingly favorable impression.

The second reason is the great popular anxiety over the war has measurably added to Senator Taft's following. This sentiment has again and again come to the attention of all the correspondents who accompanied Mr. Taft on the swing which he has just completed.

Leaders' Demeanor Changing

This latter factor is the most active and most positive cause of the current rise of Taft strength.

This opinion is expressed by Republican leaders who have been known to have been cool to the Ohio Senator a few weeks ago and by completely disinterested observers in every State this correspondent visited. It is only recording this sentiment to report that concern over the war, ever since Germany invaded Holland and Belgium, has enhanced the prospects of Senator Taft and slowed up the candidacy of his strongest competitor, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey.

The explanation which is frankly given on every hand is that Republican leaders and party workers through the country are intent upon the practical objective of choosing a winning Presidential candidate. The criterion put Mr. Dewey very much to the fore up until the last two weeks because of his dramatic, vigorous, crowd getting appeal on domestic issues.

Hazards of Campaign

Today that same criterion is operating in behalf of Senator Taft who, it is now believed, would stand up better over the long campaign pull in the face of a grave crisis abroad and even threats against the security of the Western Hemisphere. This, notwithstanding the fact that his recent stand against any assistance to the Allies for fear it would draw the country into the war runs badly counter to the changing sentiment of the Midwest which today, more than any time since the declaration of war, is desirous of throwing some barrier in the way of a Nazi victory.

It is apparent that the pall of the war has cast a question mark over both the choice of Republican Presidential candidates and the chance of a Republican Presidential victory. Thus far the effect of this re-examining re-orientation has been to benefit Senator Taft.

This is evident in Indiana where three weeks ago District Attorney Dewey was riding a band wagon tide as far as the State's 28 delegates were concerned. The outlook is now reversed, and it is the war issue which is almost unanimously volunteered as the controlling cause. As of today—a necessary qualification—Mr. Taft is well in the lead, is confident of 15 Indiana votes and his backers claim a minimum of 20.

In Indianapolis Senator Taft was accorded one of the most enthusiastic receptions of his trip. Many hundreds of Hoosier Republicans stood in line to shake his hand at an afternoon reception at the Columbia Club and in an extemporaneous address he re-emphasized the views on domestic and foreign affairs he had expressed in St. Louis and Topeka. Last night he motored to Lebanon to attend a newspaper gridiron dinner at the Ulen Country Club where Democratic and Republican notables were present, including Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

The quiet, undramatized, unpretentious character of Senator Taft's campaign technique serves to minimize rather than emphasize the full extent of its success, but in States where correspondents accompanying him have been able to check upon the trend in influential political circles the Senator's prospects today stand higher than those of other Republican aspirants. This is true for example in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Kentucky and Indiana.

Before Senator Taft left Indianapolis for Washington where he will be on hand for today's session of the Senate, he said that he did not expect to make any further campaign trips, apart from a speech in Brooklyn this week end. Taft headquarters will be opened in Philadelphia about ten days before the convention begins on June 24.

Alcohol 'Most Dangerous Poison,' Johns Hopkins Psychiatrist Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Beverage alcohol is classified as an "important and widely used poison" which acts on the human body like "a narcotic, paralyzing control and restraint," by Dr. Robert V. Selliger, instructor in psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University Medical School, in a detailed study published in Union Signal, magazine of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Declaring that "many alcoholics are past correction but certain patients can be helped and guided to the goal of total abstinence," Dr. Seliger says:

"The real treatment of alcoholics is embodied in society's attitude toward drinking. Persistent and constant education of the effect of alcohol on the individual and society is indicated—with a teaching to parents that a 'practice-what-you-preach' attitude is of utmost importance.

"Total abstinence is the goal of all treatment."

In discussing the physiological effects of alcohol, he said:

"Alcohol is consumed mainly for its narcotizing effects on the brain, and even in comparatively small doses the drinker is released from self-criticism. The depressant effect of alcohol on the brain is the cause of the too numerous automobile accidents of the present time.

"Both in its immediate effects and in its slower and more chronic manifestations, alcohol is the most dangerous poison widely included it the human diet, affecting nearly every tissue of the body but having a particularly toxic action upon the tissues of the central nervous system. . . .

"Many times one cannot determine any great and glaring mechanisms as the basis of why the drinker drinks; but the outstanding fact may be elicited that alcohol is taken to relieve a certain vague restlessness in the individual incident to friction between his biological and emotional makeup and the ordinary strains of life."

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'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'

The following is the ninth group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters are being published on 12 consecutive days.

. . . An Open Book

Besides our luggage, we took a question mark with us. Not bulky to carry, never having to be checked, it increased in usefulness the more we used it. It made the trip we took around America last autumn the best vacation we had ever had—a real luxury tour at no greater cost than a single transcontinental fare often represents.

A Ford car, bus tickets when we went South from Boston, a notebook, and a sense of humor were important incidentals, but it was the question mark that, key-like, opened the door to the Nation for us. We asked about Nebraska's corn and Alabama's tenant farmers. Sometimes, too, we asked our way, but whatever the asking, we were bent on learning.

When a trip means more than just the shortest distance between two points, as did ours, comfort is secondary to curiosity. Let the winds blow through our uninsulated tourist cabin in Wyoming! Let Dixie's red clay keep us indescribably dusty! By inquisitiveness we could find beauty everywhere, especially in proofs of universal kindness which give a home-sense to strange places.

Concord Bridge, with the full moon glorifying the ancient battlefield, taught us how American history proves that not numbers of men but the impulsion of universal ideals determines history. The hospitality of an antebellum mansion in the Deep South, where the drawing room sparkled with crystal reflections from its chandeliers, inspired our resolve to make our own Americanism not only practical but also richly humane. And the vast, magnificent openness of western deserts and mountains denied all defeatism in us by reminding us that the wilderness shall yet rejoice.

Now that we are at home again, pondering America's answers, we think of our Nation as an open, fascinating book.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick
412½ North Normandie Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.

Pacific Cruise . . .

We took the dog aboard a freighter sometime after midnight, on the longest day of the year, 1926, for a trip to "The States." The sun rose about three o'clock, showing our Alaskan home fading slowly in the distance. The freighter was picking up canned fish and lumber among the many inlets between Juneau and Seattle.

The days were loaded with sunshine and a heavenly moon hung out every night. At almost any hour of the day or night, the boat docked at some port, staying from half an hour to half a day and finding us ready to go ashore. Boat landing is a gala occasion to all beach dwellers and the villagers met us with the friendliness of an acquaintance. Their villages were located in lovely green spots, backed by towering mountains, evergreen clad. Purring streams or brawling streams could be found on every side.

One stop was, to my uncertain recollection, called "Yes Bay." We landed in the forenoon and made a long stop. The settlement had nicely painted houses, and the neat gardens were filled with enormous spikes of pink and white foxglove, towering above my head. I supposed they were a tame variety, but as we strolled up a water course, the foxglove marched beside us.

Bruno provided loads of fun for the boat crew. As an exerciser, he would go to the fore part of the boat and viciously thrash the loose ends of the landing rope, while the captain in his crow's nest howled with laughter.

A 12-hour stop at Ketchikan broke the informality of our trip, where we dressed up and visited some friends. We docked at Seattle, having rounded out eight long lazy days, and quite reluctantly we disembarked.

Mrs. Pearl Veach Westlake
334 So. 6th Street,
San Jose, Calif.

. . . Friendly South

The best vacation I ever had was combined-of friendship, hospitality, perfect climate, and beautiful scenery, surrounded by the aura of new experiences.

In high school I had begun a correspondence with a girl in South Carolina. After we had "known" each other in this way for several years, another friend and I were invited to pay a visit to South Carolina. We left Detroit by train on a hot morning in August and reached Asheville, N. C. the following morning. Our friend and her family had driven 60 miles from their Blue Ridge mountain cottage to meet us (first evidence of southern hospitality).

We spent part of the day in beautiful Asheville. We visited the incredibly magnificent and palatial estate at Biltmore, the nearest thing to an actual fairy castle I ever expect to see.

Then up into the mountains, over the steep, winding trails where sheer cliff walls rose up one side and descended steeply on the other. Our hosts stopped at frequent intervals to let us appreciate the panoramas of green, tree-covered peaks in the late sunset.

We were breathless with beauty and wonder when at last we reached the cottage. That wonder was only a hint of the two weeks to come. Never did a southern family excel that one in lavish thoughtfulness for and entertainment of two strange Yankees. There were picnics and rides and excursions to see nearby (within a hundred miles!) of interest or beauty. I remember the Cherokee Indian Reservation. Lake Sapphire nestled like a jewel indeed within a setting of fir trees, rocky stretches of the French Broad River, hidden mountain waterfalls which we walked through miles of primeval forest to find, Chimney Rock, eagles soaring from the mountain top where the cottage perched, clouds in the valley below the cottage porch.

I remember the laughter and singing of the negro servants, the consideration shown them by their employers. I remember the hot biscuits, fried chicken, okra soup, and sweet potato pie, the mid-morning feasts of huge ripe watermelons.

But most of all I remember—I shall never forget—the generosity and friendliness of those soft-spoken South Carolinians.

Mrs. Wade Van Dore
Route One
Canaan, Conn.

Willkie Is Ready to Debate With Roosevelt on Their Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 21—Citing his record as President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation during the past seven years, Wendell L. Willkie, prominently mentioned for the Republican Presidential nomination, had today indicated he would take pleasure in debating with President Roosevelt a comparison of the jobs they have done since the inception of the New Deal.

Mr. Willkie spoke at a luncheon of leading New Jersey Republicans at the Raritan Valley Farms Inn here yesterday as guest of Joseph Frelinghuysen, formerly United States Senator. It was the third luncheon sponsored by Mr. Frelinghuysen to enable Republican leaders to see and hear potential candidates for the Presidency. At the two previous meetings given to Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Frank E. Gannett, Rochester publisher, attendance was noticeably smaller than at the luncheon yesterday.

The New Jersey primaries are being held today, and forces pushing the candidacy of Mr. Willkie for the Presidency predict that he will get a "considerable number" of write-in votes, although only Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, is entered on the Republican Presidential preferential ballot.

Record Surveyed

Mr. Willkie recalled that when he had become President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation seven years ago—"or just about as long as President Roosevelt has been in office"—the average domestic rate for electric power was 5½ cents and the average domestic annual use, 622 kilowatt hours. Today, he added, the average rate has dropped to two and nine-tenths cents and the average use has risen to 1,230 kilowatt hours.

"I'd like nothing better than a chance to go on the stump to debate with Franklin D. Roosevelt whether the job I've done in the utility business wasn't far better than the job he has done in the last seven years," he continued. "The record will show that during my term of office I have reduced the rate and increased consumption, while the President, entering office with 10,000,000 unemployed has spent $60,000,000,000 and still has 10,000,000 unemployed."

Scorning Federal administration suggestions of a coalition government, Mr. Willkie urged Republicans to put in office "someone who can handle the job with sanity, reason and economy."

"The salvation of America," he said, "can be accomplished only through the election of a Republican administration this fall."

Approve Defense

Mr. Willkie said that both Democrats and Republicans alike approved President Roosevelt's urgent appeal for appropriations to bulwark national defense, but stressed that such approval did not carry the assumption that the country wanted the Republican Party to shelve politics and get behind the President for another term.

"The function of the opposition is important to democracy and should be preserved," he held. "France changed governments when confronted by a far more immediate threat than any that has faced the United States and the British Cabinet fell and was reformed in the face of the gravest emergency that has confronted England in nearly 900 years.

"The Democratic Party, over the last eight years, has demonstrated itself incapable of organizing and effecting the gigantic task involved in defense. The Democratic Party, and specifically the present administration, has proved itself incompetent to defend us from ourselves. We dare not, therefore, trust it to defend us from strangers."

Eight years in office, the present administration has spent $60,000,000,000 and still the nation has 10,000,000 unemployed, a discouraged younger generation, idle and obsolete factories, a glut of capital in cash and securities, and no incentive for capital to stimulate new enterprises.

"We have a demoralized business community, which dares no risk and which has been deprived of the incentives of progress. We have ill-feeling between laoor and capital, dissension and unrest within the ranks of labor itself."

Sub-Standard Manufactures Under Clothing Union Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—With the dual objective of a bottom to wages and a roof over hours, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in convention here, today swung into a stabilization program designed to eliminate cutthroat competition by sub-standard manufacturers and bring wage increases of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 a year to approximately 25,000 workers.

The session today featured the close community of interest among all branches of labor, with R. J. Thomas, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations unit of the United Automobile Workers of America, describing the situation as he saw it among workers in the automotive industry.

Mr. Thomas struck out sharply at Henry Ford, and declared that the branch of labor for which he spoke was against what he described as Mr. Ford's political favorites, the "reactionary" candidates for the Presidential nomination in the two major parties. He placed Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg of Michigan, Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, Vice-President John N. Garner, and Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt in this category.

"We want more—not less—of the New Deal," Mr. Thomas declared.

Lewis' Stand Discounted

In view of the stand by John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., against the third term, Mr. Thomas was pressed by newspaper reporters after his address to amplify his remarks about the New Deal.

"Provided progressive legislation is continued and the New Deal goes forward," he said, "I think there is no doubt the automobile workers will back President Roosevelt."

Mr. Thomas came out strongly in defense of the National Labor Relations Act, stressing that the election involving automobile workers supervised by the Labor Relations Board had been in favor of the union "by 80 to 90 per cent majority."

He held that had it not been for the Labor Relations Act, there would have been a bitter jurisdictional fight in every automobile manufacturing plant.

Attacks Ford Pay

In assailing Mr. Ford, Mr. Thomas declared that the "Ford average hourly pay of 85 cents is at least 10 cents less than is paid by General Motors and Chrysler and seven cents less than the average for the entire industry." He said the Ford plants would be organized and under contract with the C. I. O. "before another 12 months are passed."

Organization of southern workers held essential to the welfare of the whole nation, which "has long suffered from a deficiency in southern purchasing power," and unionization of the laundry and cleaning and dyeing industries, affecting a quarter million of the lowest paid workers in the United States, were stressed in the report of the Committee on Organization which was referred to the General Executive Board of the union today.

The report placed the number of new members brought into the Union since the last convention in 1938 at 50,000, with an additional 40,000 in the trade unions of the service industries which the Amalgamated recently took under its wing.

Adult Teaching Found Need For Success of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—Schools and homes were taken to task for failing to give young people that self-reliance which, it was declared, is the bulwark of democracy, at sessions of the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education. Leaders of the movement in women's clubs, refugee organizations, the Young Men's Christian Association, and church groups testified at individualized section meetings to increased interest in adult teaching, illustrated by figures cited as follows:

In New York City, 20,000 courses or activities offered by 2,000 organizations, with 50,000 pupils handled through the Adult Education Council; in Los Angeles, the First Congregational Church conducting 40 self-sustaining courses for 8,300 registered students this year; the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, with 70,000 members, conducting programs of discussion.

The family experience basic to effective citizenship, which develop responsibility, initiative, courage, tolerance, and a strong sense of justice, have almost disappeared in city apartment homes, and even in suburban homes, Prof. Ernest Osborne of Columbia Teachers' College declared. This means that parents must make conscious efforts to include their children in the planning of family activities, so that they will get the feeling of satisfaction that comes from co-operation, and thus develop a basic trait necessary to good citizenship. Mr. Osborne warned that racial, religious and social intolerance were becoming all too common in American life, whereas if children grow up in a family without prejudices and with intimate contact with persons of other cultural and racial groups, they do not develop these deep-seated antagonisms. In support, another speaker, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, said: "You cannot have a common purpose without a common understanding on some important matters."

American schools are failing to assist young people in gaining a unified outlook on life, Prof. Boyd H. Bode of Ohio State University, held. Young people, he has found, are confused when asked to believe simultaneously in the doctrines of competition and service, and they must therefore be given a more consistent plan for living. "Democracy," he said, "emphasizes the idea of co-operation, of understandings and agreements, of the sense of solidarity based on community of interest, it prizes these relationships as something worth while on their own account, because they mean a certain expansion of personality. In brief, democracy means a distinctive quality of living—a quality which is sometimes referred to in religious phraseology as the brotherhood of man."

Morse A. Cartwright, Director of the American Association for Adult Education, emphasized the need to "enlarge and extend, orient and arm, improve and refine" adult thinking, so that it will survive "even the exigencies of disorder, war, or revolution."

Rand Strikers Fined

TONAWANDA, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—Fines ranging from $25 to $100 were imposed by City Court Judge Corden T. Hackett today on six men arrested in connection with disturbances growing out of a strike at the Remington Rand, Inc., plant here last month. The six pleaded guilty of disorderly conduct charges and were placed on probation to pay the fines.

Third Place Is Claimed by Nebraska In Its Number of Species of Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—That Nebraska is especially favored as a habitat for birds and that it ranks third in the number of species, may come somewhat as a surprise to many who think of Nebraska only in terms of a state where drouths have been frequent and long, but that it is a fact was stated by Fred Eastman, former President of the Nebraska State Ornithologists, Union, at the 41st annual meeting in Omaha.

The difference in the altitudes of the State, varying from 825 to 5,350 feet above sea level helps to account for the greatly diversified flora and bird life.

The great question seemed to be, how has the coming of man into the picture, affected bird life in Nebraska. On the one hand, cutting away the forests, cultivating the land unwisely, grazing pasture lands too closely with subsequent erosion by wind and water, all have adversely affected bird life.

But on the positive side of the ledger are shelter belt plantings of trees, which offer nest sides and more varied diet. Then there are bird sanctuaries and water fowl refuges in the State Parks in which great work is done by attracting birds of every kind by planting for them the kind of food they like and where they are entirely protected.

F. W. Haecker, newly-elected President of the Ornithologists Union, compared his studies of bird life up and down the Missouri River with those made by Audubon 1843, and finds that Audubon listed 159 species from April to October but he finds but slight difference in the species listed. "Some species," he said, "like the passenger pigeon and others, have of course entirely disappeared. There are fewer birds than there used to be, but there is little difference in the number of species to be observed, and if anything, the evidence points toward an increase. This is partly accounted for by our increase in knowledge but there is also evidence that man with his planting of trees and his chopping down of forests, wipes out the more definite boundaries.

"I believe that our weakest link in the chain of bird protection is the popular custom of destroying birds of prey. This disastrously upsets the balance, for in nature, birds of prey also have their place. Naturalists understand this, but it is difficult to make the public see it."

Clyde Licking of the U. S. Biological Survey, highly praised the bird banding work being done at the 2,100 bird banding stations in the United States of which 15 active ones are in Nebraska. He cited a Nebraska bird banding record of national interest.

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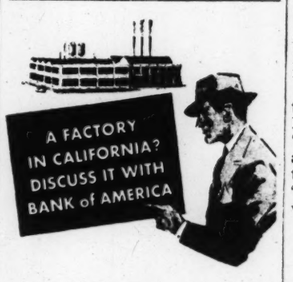

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Washington Sideglances

Sell President insurance? Douglas calls it 'toughest job' —Wallace tries his Spanish on Pan-American Congress—Taft backers clip cartoon to poke fun at 'dark horse' candidates.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Jimmy's Already "Got It": Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget and now President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was 20 minutes late for a luncheon date with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, one day this week, having been detained by President Roosevelt at the White House.

"What were you doing? Selling him some insurance?" asked the Secretary.

"That would be the toughest job I ever tackled," Mr. Douglas retorted.

Good Neighbor: Henry A. Wallace Secretary of Agriculture, surprised even his friends last week when he addressed the Pan-American Scientific Congress in Spanish.

The Iowa-born Cabinet officer, it was revealed, has been practicing his Spanish at a Department of Agriculture luncheon table with several conferees for about three years now.

Last week he gave his accent its first public tryout. It was described as "as good as could be expected."

Laughing It Off: Backers of Senator Robert A. Taft who has been in the presidential race for many months now, are mailing out hundreds of copies of Peter Arno's cartoon from the New Yorker magazine poking fun at "dark horse" candidates.

The cartoon shows a nondescript passerby whose chief asset apparently is his Lincoln-like beard, being beckoned into a wealthy man's club by a member leaning out the window with the invitation: "Psst! Want to run for President?"

The Taft people aren't saying right out which "dark horse" they are hitting at, but most recipients are guessing it's Wendell Willkie.

Business First: President Roosevelt's national defense plans came just in time to interfere with a pleasant week-end trip many congressmen and their families were anticipating. Many of them were to have left this Thursday for West Point, N. Y., the World's Fair, and the Museum of Modern Art.

"I feel very badly about this," said Representative Jack Nichols of Oklahoma, originator of a series of eastern sightseeing trips for congressmen. "But we feel that for the remainder of this year we should not try to make such a trip."

When world conditions settle down, the congressmen will resume their education.

All For One: The telephone operator at Democratic National Headquarters almost fell over one day recently when she heard a voice at the other end of the line say: "This is the Republican National Committee calling."

It was Miss Marion Martin, head of the Republican Women's division calling Mrs. Dorothy S. McAllister, Democratic women's chief, to make arrangements for next fall's women's centennial at the request of the suffrage pioneer Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Student 'Candidates' in Pre-election Parade

WHY NOT A GIRL FOR MAYOR!
VOTE FOR "ME" FOR MAYOR!
My NAME'S "SANTA." I GET ON MY SLEIGH — (BAND WAGON)
I WANT TO BE POLICE COMMISSIONER!
CHILDREN'S CONGRESS CITY OF NEW YORK AT WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
JUNIOR INSPECTORS' CLUB
SATURDAY MAY 25 - 10 A.M.

A Laboratory Experiment in Practical Politics Is in Progress Here

These are candidates for "municipal jobs" in the youthful city government to be set up by the WPA-directed Junior Inspectors Club of the City Department of Sanitation, electioneering in their own "learn by doing" campaign.

N. Y. High School 'Electorate' To Choose City Administration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—The more than 100,000 boys and girls in the City's public schools will "learn by doing" something about democratic political government when their delegates will name, in true convention style, a Junior Mayor, Borough Presidents, a City Council and other youthful municipal officers at Washington Irving High School on May 25.

The convention will have all the trappings of a national political gathering, with electioneering by the children, bands playing and banners flying. It is being held in the name of the Children's Congress of the City of New York, under the auspices of the Work Propects Administration-directed Junior Inspectors' Club of the Department of Sanitation.

"It is because I believe that the best way to train the youngsters of our town for the positions and duties that will be theirs in the future is to acquaint them with the functions of the Municipal Government and the work of the executives who run the City that I have called this convention," Matthew Napear, Secretary of the Department of Sanitation and commander-in-chief of the Junior Inspectors' Club, declared. "However we shall not stress the things that the politician promises, but rather those things that build character and make for good citizenship."

In line with this thought, the Grand Council, a body of approximately 150 children of the Junior Inspectors' Club, has adopted a convention platform which emphasizes respect for flag, City, State and Nation, character building, tolerance, safety, and sanitation.

A final clause reads in part: "We pledge ourselves to strive for the civic instruction of our members so that, by this instruction, when the time and opportunity may come we shall be prepared to take up and carry on the duties of the Mayor, City Councilmen, the various departmental commissioners, and other executives in the interest of the greatest benefits to the greatest number."

Dayton Pupils Enact Roles In Traffic Safety Movie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Twenty boys and girls of the Roosevelt High School are acting in a movie film on downtown Dayton locations, to be used in the Dayton public schools' traffic safety education courses, and loaned to schools over the State for the same use.

The film, which presents a story threaded through 8 or 10 incidents which mark the most common traffic accidents, is being produced through a committee made up of high school teachers, heads of the Public School Visual Education Department, the Accident Prevention Bureau of the Dayton Police Department, and representatives of the Research Education Department of Ohio State University.

While the major idea of the film, according to George B. Tate, head of the Visual Education Department, is to teach safety through picturing traffic rules violations, the story has been expanded to include sessions of Dayton Hi-Y Bicycle Court, in which all juvenile bicycle ordinance violations are tried; and automobile driving courses in three Dayton high schools.

The film, which is being produced through the financial aid of the Highway Education Board at Washington will be accompanied by a story related by a narrator. Traffic scenes are being made at street intersections downtown, in a community business section, and in a residential neighborhood.

During the action of the film story, the audience will be taken by way of the screen to sessions of the Bicycle Court, one of the first organized in the country, and to automobile instruction sessions. In the latter department there are 34 students at Steele High School, 41 students at Roosevelt High School and 47 at Fairview High School taking a five-weeks course in "automobling." Students learn to handle the car by driving a dual-control automobile, with the instructor at the second set of pedals and gearshift.

Mr. Tate says that but 25 per cent of the course is spent in actual driving and caring for an automobile, the remainder of the study periods being given over to traffic laws, pedestrians' rights and similar subjects closely associated with automobile driving.

An idea of the seriousness of the course is obtained through a statement by Mr. Tate: "It is our hope that at some future date every high school graduate in Dayton will receive on Commencement Day his diploma—and his driver's license, if he or she has none."

Member of NLRB Held 'Indiscreet'

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Judge William Clark of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals has criticized the conduct of Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, in a labor case as "indiscreet."

The jurist made the statement during argument on a motion by the Berkshire Knitting Mills, Reading, Pa., for reopening of the Board's order against the Company to permit introduction of new evidence. The court reserved decision.

When Robert B. Watts, Board counsel, declared the Company had "disguised" an attempt to "pry into the mental processes of the Board," Judge Clark remarked:

"Isn't it something more than that? Mr. Smith apparently indulged in correspondence that was abusive of a litigant before the Board, and I think it was indiscreet, to say the least."

A hot, delicious mealtime drink
Postum
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

Building Trade's Labor Relations Found Improved

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22 (AP)—Relations with labor in the construction industry have improved throughout the United States, the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects reported yesterday in convention here.

Announcing results of a Nation-wide survey of the Institute's Committee on Labor Relations, headed by Travis G. Walsh of Cleveland, the Board said:

"In general, the findings of the Committee indicate a stabilization of conditions affecting labor costs, an elimination of many of the unsatisfactory conditions and misunderstandings which have created disputes in the industry in the past, and a tendency toward a more positive control to expose and suppress irregularities and abuses."

Roosevelt Hits Nazi 'Warfare' on Refugees

WASHINGTON, May 22—President Roosevelt has given the clearest indication of what is in his thought that he has offered at any time since the European war started.

At the same time he has painted so dreadful a picture of retreating French and Belgian refugees that it is likely to bring home to many the sense of the war as nothing has done before.

President Roosevelt believes that as the news from Europe reaches America and is understood it will inevitably unite the country. It is obvious that he takes this development so for granted that he is basing his whole policy upon it.

And at the same time, in the preparedness program upon which all efforts of Congress and the Executive are now concentrated, he made clear that he hopes three basic conditions will be followed:

There will be no "war" millionaires, but only reasonable profits;

There will be no strikes in essential industries, though the legal right to organize will be protected;

Unaware of Coalition Move

There will be no sacrifice of social gains made in reforms in the last few years, as for example repeal of the Wage-Hour Law, Walsh-Healey bill and the like.

Mr. Roosevelt's big press conference yesterday afternoon was dramatic in the extreme.

Long after the usual time for starting reporters were still crowding through the narrow back door of the circular White House study. So large was the crowd and so low and grave was Mr. Roosevelt's voice as he outlined his views and the war picture that reporters in the rear repeatedly declared they were unable to follow him. Mr. Roosevelt was affable and collected, but at one or two times he did not conceal his strong feeling.

The question which drew out the strongest show of feeling dealt with reports of a proposed "coalition" government, and raised the issue of national unity. Mr. Roosevelt denied knowledge of a coalition move. But of national unity he had no doubt whatsoever.

As though deciding suddenly to take correspondents into his confidence, Mr. Roosevelt said he felt the country was too united to permits its energies to be dispersed, and further that it would grow more and more united with every newspaper and radio report from Europe describing the effect of

This is the picture he sketched:

Roads of Northern France and Belgium on a 250-mile front clogged with three to five million retreating civilians. These civilians made up principally of women and children, and a few old men. The women and children plodding on chiefly on foot. Here and there a few on farm animals. The procession choking the roads from side to side with family possessions. And out of the sky German airplanes appearing and following along the roads—with their machine-guns wide open. Americans, he added slowly, would realize the implications of this method of warfare and would draw their own conclusions.

Mr. Roosevelt had been asked if he would make a reassuring statement to the country to relieve its case of "jitters" and the apprehension that possibly it might be next in line for German attack. His reply was to describe the fleeing civilians of France and Belgium. In a low voice he added that the toll of lives and injuries from such tactics was something that the world had never seen before and of the merits of which Americans would judge.

A minute later he was talking briskly of the great preparedness plans. He wanted to see a regular 40 or 42-hour week in the plants and navy yards with as little overtime as possible; as many put to work as possible, and neither capital nor labor squeezing exorbitant profits out of the Nation's need. He specifically opposed the 32-hour shifts which existed in some of the Navy yards.

Organization Held "Legal"

The President was asked challengingly if he had seen the "threat" by John L. Lewis that the Congress of Industrial Organizations would organize the airplane industry and others in the national defense program. As though he had not heard aright Mr. Roosevelt demanded that the question be repeated. When this was done Mr. Roosevelt shot back, "It is legal, isn't it?"

His manner and answer left no doubt that he would not stand in the way of union activity in the aviation industry which hitherto has generally withstood collective organization.

Mr. Roosevelt was pressed on his plans for a "coalition." In a tone which implied he was holding back something more specific, he explained that many men representing management of industry had already come to see him and that he was in touch with others. He gave the impression that he was preparing to make extensive use of such men but said no specific blueprint could cover his plans. The new kind of organization would not resemble the War Industries Board of 1918, he said. The newcomers would include Republicans, he said, and would be fitted into the regular pattern of government.

In a sketchy fashion Mr. Roosevelt answered some questions on aviation preparedness based on conferences here in the last few days. Some of his points were: Present surveys show there is ample capital to finance airplane factory expansion. Chief bottleneck in the industry is production of engines, particularly 1,000 h. p. high-speed engines.

Spy Ring Reported By Dies Members

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—After hearing in private session the intimate details of Nicholas Dozenberg's work as a Russian military police agent, the House Un-American Activities committee members said last night there was no doubt that a huge spy ring operated in this country.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas said it was certain that there was a "Fifth column at work in the United States" and that the Soviet Union had a "far-flung and well organized espionage system to get military and industrial secrets."

Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois said that he was "both shocked and startled at the revelations of the widespread espionage system that the Soviet Government has had in the United States—and especially at the evidence of the laxness and negligence the Department of Justice has shown in this matter."

"I consider it very necessary," Mr. Mason added, "that a counter-espionage system be built up in this country to counteract the activity of these fifth column agents of a foreign government."

Mr. Dies said that, in the light of what the Committee learned, and what has happened in Europe the Committee might recommend outlawing such groups as the Communist Party and the German-American Bund.

Mr. Dozenberg, a Communist Party worker and for 12 years an OGPU agent in the United States, is under sentence for passport fraud.

Rifle Group Mentioned

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York urged in a House speech that the National Rifle Association be called on to disclose "how many thousands of Hitler's Bundsters are members."

He said that the Association, which has headquarters here, "at one time sent representatives to the Bund in 1938 to solicit memberships," and added:

"It is certainly a serious situation when an organization sells government rifles—and at a reduced price at that—to Nazi agents and alien agitators and this is sanctioned by a citizens' rifle training division of the United States Government."

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Britain Drafts Labor and Wealth

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Britain's Parliament tonight invested the Government with wartime dictatorial powers to conscript labor and wealth to strengthen the Nation's shield against German invasion.

Within three hours the House of Commons and the House of Lords passed and King George approved a bill giving Mr. Winston Churchill's Government unprecedented, sweeping war emergency powers demanded "in view of the grave peril in which the Nation stands today."

An Order in Council, prepared even before the parliamentary process got under way, gave immediate effect to the law.

It set up controls under the Ministers covering, chiefly, labor, banking, agriculture, transport, mining, war industries and export trade industries.

Board Called at Once

The war material and export industries will be given absolute priority and labor will be drafted as required to the more essential industries.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Laborite Minister without Portfolio and head of the Productions Council, summoned the Munitions Board immediately.

Supply Minister Herbert Morrison ordered all ordnance factories to work full time seven days a week until further notice. Most factories now are working two 12-hour shifts.

The bill gives the Government absolute control over all wealth, labor and resources.

All-powerful production councils will be set up to speed supplies of munitions, ships, aircraft, farm produce and minerals.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Prime Minister Churchill's lieutenant in the House, who called for the virtual "dictatorship," declared he wanted the munitions boards to "get on the job" tonight.

The new measure carries forward a swift transition from democracy to semi-dictatorship which began before Britain went to war.

Mr. Attlee assured the House that the power conferred by the bill would be great enough so that if Parliament could not meet because of a German invasion or some other reason the Cabinet could govern unhampered by lack of legislation.

All Resources Available

Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and member of the Inner War Cabinet, said the object of the drastic bill was to make effective the whole resources of the Nation "for whatever task may fall upon it."

He called the present situation a crisis for Britain, demanding extraordinary and immediate measures.

Some establishments, Mr. Attlee said, will be controlled outright at once and others later as need arises.

Full Control of Profits

Terms of remuneration, hours of labor and conditions of service, Attlee declared, will be prescribed by the Government.

Everyone should continue in his job until ordered to do otherwise, Mr. Attlee emphasized.

"There must be power to carry on essential services," he said. "over a wide field, industry will be carried on for the community and not for private purposes."

"Wages and profits will be under Government control," Mr. Attlee declared.

The House cheered.

Conscription of labor and wealth, he continued, "would apply to everybody."

"At this time everything for which we stand is in jeopardy," Mr. Attlee declared, appealing to the nation to mobilize all its strength to meet the growing menace of German invasion.

He said "the present situation is so critical," that the Government "is compelled to seek" special powers immediately.

Right of Way on Laws

The Commons gave immediate consent to considering and enacting the bill in one day.

Mr. Attlee said the Government was not asking these powers in "any spirit of panic," but that instant action was necessary "in view of the grave peril in which the nation stands today."

The measure, known as the Emergency Powers Bill, was published simultaneously with his announcement.

It provides an extension of powers which may be exercised by the King under the 1939 Emergency Powers Defense Act.

"A great battle is now proceeding," Mr. Attlee said. "Our men at sea, on land and in the air are fighting with splendid devotion and spirit.

"The Government is convinced that now is the time that we must mobilize to the full the whole resources of this country.

"We must throw all our weight into the struggle."

"It must be clear to all that the next few weeks are critical," he said.

"Our ruthless enemy, who is restrained by no considerations of international law, justice, or humanity, is throwing everything into the scale to force a decision.

"We are resolved he shall not succeed.

"Whatever may come, we shall meet it as the British people in the past has done.

"It is necessary that the Government should be given complete control over persons and property—not only some persons, but over all persons, rich or poor, employers or worker, man or woman."

Park Iron for Arms

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The inner iron railings of London's famous Hyde Park were being turned into munitions today. The Government expects to get hundreds of tons of metal from this and other parks.

Argument for Isolation Of U. S. Seen Destroyed

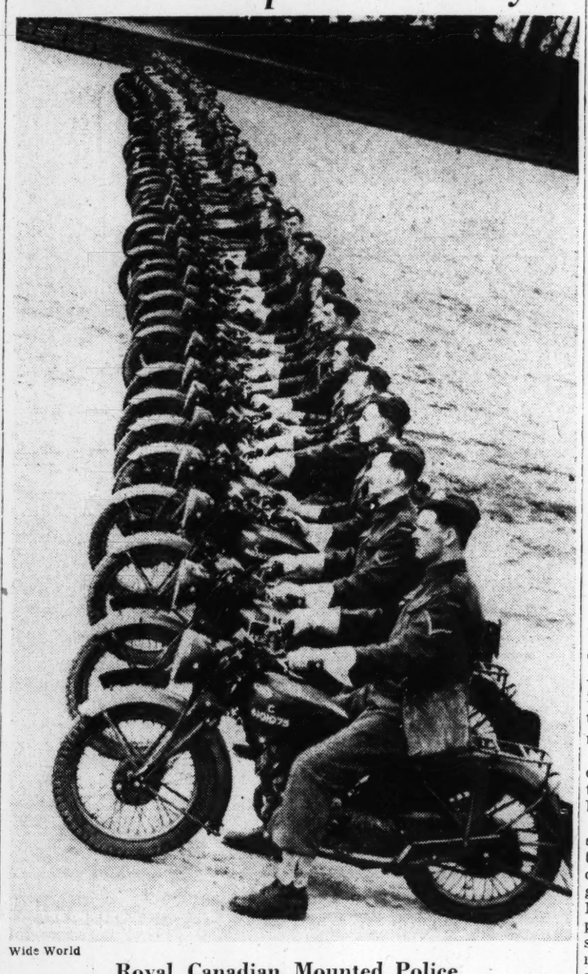
DENVER, Colo., May 22 (AP)—Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, said last night the "intensification of the European war had destroyed every argument" for United States isolation.

In Denver to address a group of Colorado exporters, Mr. Grady told interviewers "it is utter folly to think we can dissociate our interests from those of the world."

Referring to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's Sunday radio speech condemning United States "meddling" with affairs abroad, Mr. Grady said:

"Colonel Lindbergh undoubtedly knows about aeronautics, but I don't think he is a military expert."

Mounties Swap Horse for Cycle



Wide World

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Shown drawn up for inspection in Britain where they are using motorcycles instead of horses. These troopers have gone overseas to fight with the Canadian contingent in the war.

Ore Affects Neutral Sweden

STOCKHOLM, May 22 (AP)—The melting ice barrier far north in the Gulf of Bothnia, clearing the short route from the Swedish iron ore fields to Germany, posed a new problem yesterday for neutral Sweden.

Germany, whose war machine needs iron, has been awaiting the thaw. With the ice gone, ore can be shipped directly down the Gulf between Sweden and Finland from the key port of Lulea, 70 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

That ore would help supplant the supply which the British cut off at Narvik, on the Norwegian coast.

There have been insistent rumors of German demands for access to Lulea to improve loading facilities with German engineers and German equipment.

Authoritative sources have denied emphatically that such improvement even has been discussed. Also denied was a report that Germany had asked permission to transport troops to the Narvik area from Lulea.

In 1936, Lulea shipped 2,700,000 tons of ore. It has been estimated that shipments from Lulea and the near-by ports of Gavle and Oxelosund could be boosted to a top total of 8,000,000 tons.

Swedes Protest

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph (British) Agency dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden, yesterday said German planes had flown over Northern Sweden Tuesday east of the Narvik-Kiruna iron ore railway line.

The Swedish Foreign Office said yesterday that a sharp protest was being made at Berlin against the machine gunning of a railroad station at Vassijaure, across the Swedish frontier east of Narvik.

France to Hang On, Reynaud Declares

PARIS, May 22 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud declared today that if France can hold out for one month against the relentless pressure of the German Army it will be "three quarters of the way to victory."

"And France will hold for whatever time is necessary!" he predicted, expressing confidence in the Nation's men at arms and their new commander, Gen. Maxime Weygand.

The Premier told reporters he had just seen General Weygand and said the new Allied Generalissimo was "full of confidence" of ultimate victory "if each man does his duty."

Speaking on his own behalf, M. Reynaud advised France's civilian population not to become demoralized because of the raids by German motorized troops. He compared these units with the cavalry of other times. Their audacity, he said, "can cost them dear."

The Premier declared that the population must remain at its labors if victory is to be achieved.

"Diminution of production is a weakening of the fatherland," he said. "Orders in this sense have been given to the civil and military authorities."

Third Division Being Raised By Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, May 22 (AP)—Premier R. G. Menzies of Australia announced in Parliament today that Australia would raise a third army division for service abroad.

His announcement came two days after another member of the British Empire, Canada, announced plans for raising a third division.

The first troops from "Down Under" to leave for service in the European conflict arrived in Suez, Egypt, on Feb. 12. They included Australians and New Zealanders and totaled about 30,000 men, according to estimates.

Mr. Menzies also announced the appointment of Essington Lewis as Director General of Munitions with supreme authority to reorganize Government undertakings and the use of private factories.

Building Air Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—How the rapid progress of events in Europe will affect Australia's plans for turning out its quota of trained and partly-trained Air Force technicians remains to be seen.

The Dominion has begun to recruit the 10,500 pilots which Australia is pledged to furnish the Empire.

Thousands of applications for enlistment have been received by the Air Force, but men, so far, are only being signed up as the organization is ready for them. Mobilization was to be in comparatively small groups until the stream of men in training was really flowing through the large-scale setup being created here.

The plan has been to maintain a regular flow of trained men at fixed intervals, instead of waiting to build up complete squadrons. The numbers in training will necessarily depend on the total number of training planes available.

Some to Remain

One important side of the scheme is the fusing of the new recruits with the previously existing Air Force. After the men have enlisted, selections of those to go abroad is made—not all Australian airmen will serve in Europe.

There have been some sweeping changes in the organization of the Air Force since the war began. First of these was the appointment of a British officer, Air Marshal Sir Charles Burnett, to take command, an appointment criticized by members of the opposition and others on the ground that Australians would tend to lose their identity during the war.

Prime Minister Robert A. Menzies justified the appointment, however, on the ground that the new air scheme would result in a setup of five times the organization and 20 times the personnel of the existing force, and that only British officers of the necessary experience were available.

Command System

The war Cabinet finally decided to organize the Air Force on the "command system."

By this system there will be four groups: the southern which includes Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and the Southern Riverina; the central, which will hold the rest of New South Wales—except the Southern Riverina and Northern New South Wales—the northern, which will cover Northern New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, and Papua, and the western, which will include Western Australia.

There will also be an air board of five members, under control of the chief of the air staff, and including a member for organization and equipment, one for personnel, a director-general for production and supply, and a financial member.

The policy of appointing only senior officers to the air force board is to be dropped. Ability is to count more than age.

Younger men will be sent to headquarters to gain experience before being drafted to commands.

It is expected that service on the air board will be for a limited period so that wider experience will be open to more men.

To round up the technicians the Air Force needs the Government has appointed a committee of experts, at the head of which is one of Australia's flying knights—Sir Keith Smith. Formerly a pilot with the British Air Force, he gained knighthood with his brother Sir Ross Smith, when they won the contest staged by the Australian Government for a first flight from Britain to Australia in 1919.

Since that flight, Sir Keith has been Australian representative of the British firm Vickers Aviation.

Canada Replies

OTTAWA, May 22 (AP)—The ordering into the war of more men, more money, and more ships is the Canadian Government's answer to charges of complacency regarding the European struggle.

Defense Minister Norman Rogers and Finance Minister J. L. Ralston outlined immediate war plans to the House of Commons. Mr. Rogers said the number of men mobilized had risen from 22,878 four days before the Canada entered the war to 83,394.

In discussion of the war appropriations bill, providing for expenditure of $700,000,000 on war in the fiscal year 1940-41, Mr. Rogers disclosed that:

Another contingent of Canadian troops has arrived in the United Kingdom.

Two new destroyers "are being constructed" in Britain for Canada.

Nazis 'Not Interested' In Netherlands Indies

TOKYO, May 22 (AP)—Germany today informed Japan it was "not interested" in the Netherlands East Indies. Interest in maintaining the status quo there has been expressed in Japan, the United States and Great Britain.

The German Ambassador, Maj. Gen. Eugene Ott, told Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita that Germany had no intention of interfering with the islands' status quo.

The Japanese Government announced on May 11 that it had notified all powers concerned that Japan would insist upon maintenance of the status quo in the Netherland's Indies, despite the invasion of the Netherlands by Germany on the day before.

The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands were notified to this effect.

It was to reply to this that the German envoy called at the Foreign Office.

Blow to Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE (By Mail)—German occupation of Denmark and the attack on Norway have had serious repercussions on the trade of the Netherlands Indies.

This new blow, added to problems already raised by the war in Europe, has been particularly heavy for the export trade of the Indies because Denmark and Norway have been large purchasers of various products. Sweden is not so important to the Netherlands Indies.

World Attention

[The East Indies situation was first called to world attention on April 15 when Hachiro Arita made a declaration that Japan attaches importance to their role in Asiatic affairs, adding: "Should hostilities in Europe produce repercussions in the Netherlands East Indies it would give rise to an undesirable situation."

Two days later Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, called for respect of the islands' status quo regardless of what might occur in the Netherlands.

On May 11, the day after the German invasion of the Netherlands, Mr. Hull reiterated this stand, stating that any change in the Indies' status would prejudice the stability and peace of the entire Pacific area. He referred to Mr. Arita's statement.

On May 12, a British source in London said the British Government had "previously expressed their interest in the maintenance of the status quo" in the Netherlands East Indies and that "this attitude remains unchanged."

Britain, it was said, has "no intention whatever of intervening in the East Indies."]

Trade Cut Off

Overseas trade with both Denmark and Norway is now almost entirely cut off and so both are temporarily lost as markets for Netherlands Indies products. British control of shipping to Danish and Norwegian ports makes international traffic by sea virtually impossible for both those countries.

What this means for the Netherlands Indies may be gathered from the following data:

Normay exports to Denmark may safely be estimated at about 150,000 tons, with a value of Fl. 12,000,000 (about $6,500,000) while that to Norway runs to 130,000 tons, with a value of Fl. 6,000,000.

Denmark, which takes 70,000 tons of copra annually, is one of the largest buyers of this product. Norway also imports more than 35,000 tons of copra—the raw material for the great margarine factories in both countries.

Furthermore, Denmark is, after the Netherlands itself, the biggest consumer of Netherlands Indies coffee, of which it takes 13,000 tons. Pepper, rubber, and palm oil are also exported to both countries in considerable quantities.

Japan Bars Shift

TOKYO, May 22 (AP)—The Japanese press declares that any curtailment of vital exports to Japan from the Netherlands East Indies or any shift of their resources to British capital would be considered by Tokyo as a change in the status quo of the Netherlands island empire.

Observers believe that economics is the fundamental issue because, with the United States, the East Indies are the principal source of important materials for Japan, who still is fearful of an American embargo. Japan has been without a trade treaty with the United States since last Jan. 26, when Washington denounced its agreement with Tokyo.

The newspaper Kukomin said that Japan would oppose "any major increase of the East Indies armaments even if autonomously, and any change in the existing armament calculated originally to strengthen Singapore" or any other Allied Far Eastern defenses. Singapore is the great British naval base in the Malay Straits.

The newspaper asserted Japan would oppose "any placing of the East Indies armament under control of other powers or their incorporation into a scheme of foreign defenses."

Seversky Proposes Inducements For American Pilots

NEW YORK (AP)—Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, designer of United States Army pursuit planes and air record holder, said May 20 the French and British Air Forces faced a difficult task in fighting Germany because the Allies, "like the United States, have a paucity of pilots."

It has been proposed to train 7,000 Air Corps pilots a year as against the current rate of less than 2,000.

A former commander of all the Russian Imperial Navy pursuit aviation in the Baltic area during the World War, Major Seversky advocated what he termed a "practical approach to the problem of inducing American young men to undertake pilot training."

"I agree with Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker that inducements to fly must be offered American youth. Let's offer them flying jobs after their training is over.

"Let's, for instance, carry all our first class mail and express by air. That would open up thousands of flying jobs for Air Corps graduates."

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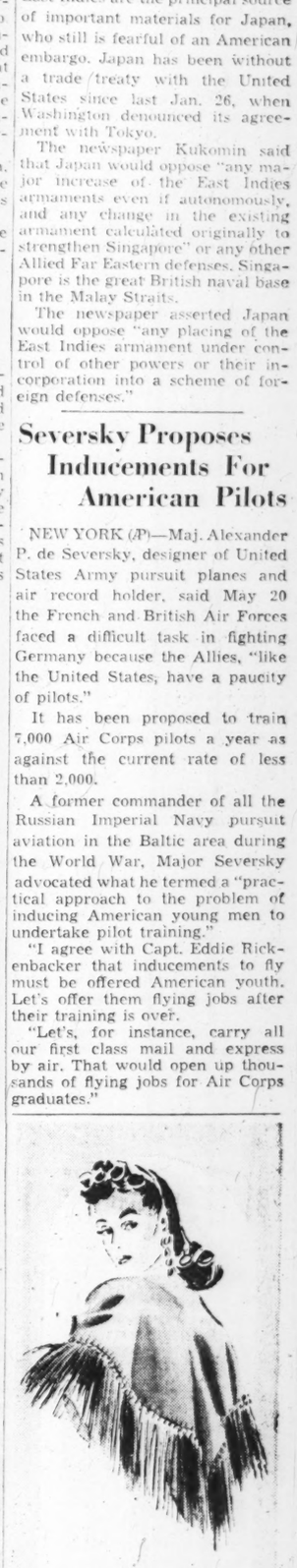

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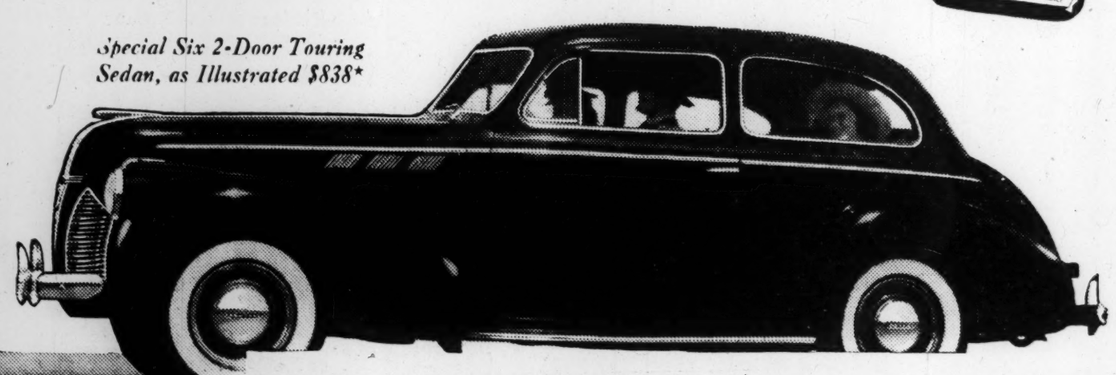

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NEW HAVEN	3.15

THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

Rumania Nears General Mobilization

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 22 (AP)—The Rumanian General Staff ordered virtual general mobilization today.

The order called 300,000 Reservists to the colors within the next 24 hours.

All leaves also were canceled immediately, with officials and men ordered to report back to their units before noon tomorrow.

The order, which gave no reasons for this action, caused great excitement in Bucharest.

It will swell the ranks of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to more than 2,000,000 men in active service.

The only exceptions made were for men working on fortifications or strategic military highways and railways.

Normal train service was ordered reduced immediately so that the railways may carry Reservists to the frontiers.

Calls to the colors in Rumania are made according to colored mobilization cards held by the Reservists. Yellow and red cards were specified in the new order. Nearly all other colors had been summoned since the European war broke out last September.

Heavy guards which have been posted at the oil fields, railway centers, and coastal ports for many months were increased in strength this morning.

'Carol's Dike'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—"Carol's Dike"—Rumanian equivalent of the French Maginot Line—is not the only defense mechanism with which Rumanians hope to stem any possible "Blitzkrieg."

For, as with other fortifications, the strength of the water-filled channel which courses around some 300 miles of Rumania's otherwise undefended frontiers depends upon the armed forces which are defending it.

Thus as mobilization daily swells the ranks of Rumanian soldiers already under arms, the Rumanian man-in-the-street names the Army, which has had its morale incredibly stiffened in recent weeks, as the first-line of defense.

A new regime, inspired by King Carol, has been set up in disciplinary and training methods. On the face of it it is a small thing that Christmas-time brought socks, mittens, and heavy shoes to every soldier here. But it is exactly such innovations as this which are filling in an enthusiasm and a balance in army life for the occasionally disgruntled Rumanian.

Moat 40 Feet Wide

Two months ago, it is argued, a "Blitzkrieg" might have combed the land. But today it is less of a probability.

There have certainly been many factors—not least the Polish and Finnish cataclysms—which have taughtened the once-doubled capacity of Rumania's fighting quality. Meanwhile, efforts are not being neglected materially to dissuade aggression.

It is claimed that Carol's "Dyke" already furrows a 300-mile moat, with a width of 40 feet, around the perimeter of the country. The actual moat uses the strategic advantages of the rivers Dniester, Prut, and Danube, so that an unbroken fortification encircles every possible entry to Rumanian territory.

Started After Munich

The work was conceived, and has been in progress, since Sept. 28, 1938, when Munich wakened the nation to the realization of possible emergencies ahead. Its course runs from the River Muresh, at the junction of the Yugoslav and Hungarian frontiers, along the Hungarian frontier to the foot of the Carpathian Mountains in the Province of Bukovina, and then continues parallel to the Dniester River to the Black Sea. At times, it scales to 6,000 feet.

Topographical advantages make it, in section, theoretically invulnerable. This is particularly evident where the Rumanian bank of the Dniester peers down threateningly on to the level Ukrainian plain. The River Prut, reinforced by three formidable lines of pillboxes, takes up the main thread of the "Dyke," and this sector, along with Tighina, where the Dniester is bridged, contains an appreciable majority of the million men on which this country already relies to preserve its independence. Apart from an expressed lack of antitank guns, they are said to be thoroughly equipped.

But if this line of defense should be pierced, or Rumania subjected to parachute troop tactics, an internal defense policy has already been secretly mapped out.

Wells Reported Mined

First of all, and particularly in the face of any lightning war, the petroleum resources of the land would be fired by the Rumanians themselves, it is whispered. Some quarters maintain they are already mined for the emergency. Others affirm that Rumania will follow the example of the Poles, and the wells will be only blocked, forcing the aggressor to expend three months' valuable time and labor to pierce other borings alongside the choked shafts.

It is no secret a nucleus of uniformed Nazi troopers flaunt the Swastika on their sleeves in the lounges of the Athene Palace Hotel, in the boulevards, at receptions, press functions, and everywhere. There is believed to be a far wider organization of German agents prepared and instructed to co-operate with their in-rushing fellow-countrymen at the moment of need.

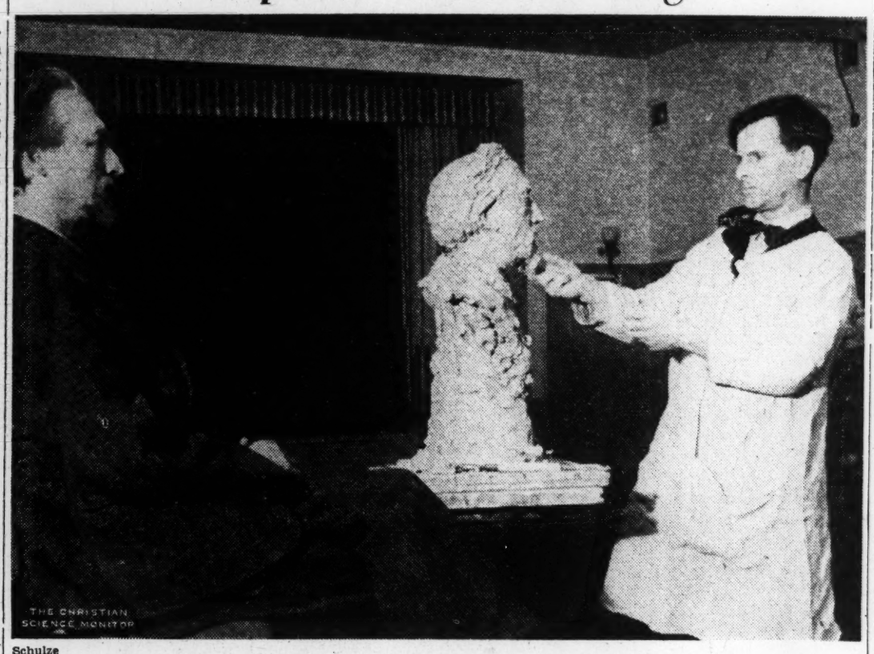
For Germany to take Rumania, at the same time assuring itself of an uninterrupted gush of precious oil, these men would assume a dominant role. They would be the ground staff of a strategy which it is believed Germany has drawn up in the finest detail.

Parachuting armies on to vital nodals at its disposal, the Third Reich's General Staff is thought to be confident that this maneuver could secure intact Rumania's oil fields in the incredible space of 20 minutes.

A thousand armed men, drifting down from the skies, re-enforced by harassing technique from the "ground staff" to obviate Rumanian zero-hour counteraction would, it is claimed, do the trick, with the simplest expediency and efficiency.

Rumania is naturally awake to the possibility of these methods being employed, and has devised its own precautions.

Sculptors Take to the Stage



Schulze

Charles Wheeler Models a Fellow Academician

Plastic Arts Go Histrionic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sculptors and artists here are being drawn to the stage and not merely to the stage but on the stage. Drawn, not by the glamour of the footlights, but in order that the teachings and methods may be spot-lighted for the benefit of art students.

This is part of a novel experiment in art education which is being carried out at the City Literary Institute, London County Council school of adult education here.

A stage is arranged as a studio, with one wall removed. Artists and sculptors illustrate talks by executing a painting or a piece of sculpture in the presence of the students.

Mr. Charles Wheeler, sculptor, who has recently completed new fountains for Trafalgar Square, was the first academician to perform. In less than one hour he completed a bust of a fellow academician, Mr. Arnold Mason. He had 10 minutes left to answer questions.

Other artists taking part are Mr. Fleetwood Walker, who is to paint a picture; Mr. Jan Gordon, to illustrate with sketches the methods of an artist traveling abroad; and Mr. John Leigh Pemberton, who is to speak on drawing the life of today.

The exhibition, which forms the background to these "living" lectures, is also an unusual one in so far as 60 pieces have all been selected by the artists themselves, and many have never been exhibited before.

Sir John Lavery has sent his portrait of the Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield.

Other artists represented include Mr. Wilson Steer, Mr. Eric Gill, Sir George Clausen, Mr. T. C. Dugdale, Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, and the two most recently elected Associates of the Royal Academy, Mr. John Nash and Mr. Arnold Mason.

Russia Bars British Control On Soviet Trade With Reich

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP)—Soviet Russia made it clear today that while it was amenable to undertaking trade negotiations with Britain it would not enter into any sort of agreement which might interefere with its commitments to Germany.

This stand, according to Tass, official Soviet news agency, has been conveyed to Britain by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff in a note asserting that Russian trade policy "cannot be subordinated to the aims of any foreign state."

Tass said the statement replied to a May 8 note in which the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, feeling the way for trade talks with Russia, broached the possibility of "restricting" the delivery of Soviet war materials to Germany.

Under Soviet 'Competence'

"Such questions," Mr. Molotoff said, "concerning trade between the U. S. S. R. and Germany come wholly and completely under the competence of the Soviet Government and cannot form the subject of discussion during trade negotiations between the U. S. S. R. and Britain."

"The Soviet Government notes that the very fact that the British Government has raised for discussion questions coming solely under the competence of the Soviet Government does not testify to the desire of the British Government to conduct trade negotiations with the U. S. S. R."

Further outlining Russian trade policy, Mr. Molotoff said:

"Being a sovereign state, the Soviet Union will carry on its foreign trade both with belligerents and neutrals on the basis of principles of complete equality of parties and reciprocity of obligations."

New Pledge on Re-exporting

While declaring that Russia could not discuss relations with Germany with a third party, Mr. Molotoff gave new assurances that any goods imported from Britain would not be re-exported to the Reich.

In connection with the trade talks with Britain, Soviet sources said that London had not given a very "convincing" explanation concerning the detention of two Soviet freighters, the Selenga and Mayakovsky, which were seized several weeks ago in the Far East.

The British had sidestepped the question, it was said, by merely noting that the vessels had been turned over to French jurisdiction.

It was indicated that Russia still held Britain responsible, despite this action.

Gibraltar Exodus To Morocco Opens

GIBRALTAR, May 22 (AP)—Women and children of Gibraltar began to leave for French Morocco yesterday under a compulsory scheme of transfer.

It was disclosed that the British War Cabinet had instructed Gibraltar's Governor to put the prepared transfer scheme in operation forthwith—"at the Governor's discretion."

An official announcement said, however, there was "no need for anxiety" over the intentions of Spain, which "has reiterated her strict neutrality."

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Toronto Tempers Price Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Residents here have experienced a 3.5 per cent increase in the cost of living since the outbreak of the war, according to figures compiled by Dominion Government experts. Throughout the rest of the Dominion the increase has been 4.4 per cent.

Toronfo's lower cost is due, it was stated, to the City's highly developed market and the many large department and chain stores, which have played a major part in keeping living costs from rising.

In compiling these figures, the experts took into account prices for food, fuel, clothing, and sundries, and the estimate showed a rise of 3.7 per cent in the average cost of staple foodstuffs, 3 per cent for fuel, 9 per cent for clothing, and 1.5 per cent for sundries in the city. Throughout the Dominion at large, the average price of the staple items of food is up 5.9 per cent and fuel 4 per cent.

The middle class, or average family, they estimated, spends 30 per cent of its cost of living in the purchase of food; 6 per cent for fuel; 19 per cent for rent, and 33 per cent for sundries.

Six Large Tankers Sail for Japan With Fuel Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Oil for the ships of Japan—more than 500,000 barrels of it—have left the Pacific Coast lately, designed for the use of the Japanese navy. After finishing her whaling season in the Ross Sea, the huge whaling factory tanker, Itukusima Maru from Tsurumi, loaded 147,000 barrels of high-gravity crude at Estero Bay.

Another 90,000 barrels is on its way aboard the tanker Toei Maru, from Tuxpan, Mexico, which stopped at Los Angeles Harvor for bunkers.

The 21-knot turbine-driven tanker Kurosio Maru loaded 93,000 barrels of fuel at General Petroleum, and the diesel tanker Teiyo Maru took on 80,000 barrels of crude for the Japanese navy at Estero Bay. Also from Estero Bay sailed the Kaizyo Maru with 85,000 barrels.

Heading for the naval base at Sesebo, the San Pedro Maru is loaded with 80,000 barrels of fuel, lifted at the Shell docks here.

There was speculation among shipping experts here as to the significance of the almost simultaneous sailing of the six large oil-laden tankers.

Immigration Drop Attributed to War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—European political crises, culminating in war, are given as the reason for the fall in immigration during 1939. The year's favorable balance was 6,155, whereas, in 1938 the figure was 40,327.

Argentina's population today is 13,129,723, so that the increase over 1938 of 173,121 was almost wholly "vegetative." This represents a percentage of 1.34 and is officially admitted as unsatisfactory. It is hoped to reduce immigration restrictions as soon as international and ideological conditions will permit.

Ten years ago annual immigrants approximated 75,000, but that was considered much below the annual requirements of a young and growing country like Argentina. On the other hand, a steady vegetative increase is a partial compensation, attributed to improved living standards among the masses.

There are three provinces which have more than 1,000,000 population—Buenos Aires with 3,486,430, Santa Fe with 1,540,880 and Córdoba with 1,271,494. The Federal capital accounts for 2,364,264, which is in addition to the Buenos Aires provincial figure.

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U-Boats Vanish From the Seas As Nazis' Land War Hits Peak

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What has become of the German submarines?

Some claims of successful attacks by them were made during the brief Allied effort in Norway, but of late Berlin has made few references to submarine operations, and the British Admiralty has had nothing to say on the subject. On the other hand attention has been placed on German air attacks on British war vessels.

Either the submarines have been withdrawn from service or Allied antisubmarine measures have suddenly become unusually effective.

The extensive troop and supply movements which have been under way in the North Sea and in the English Channel in the past few weeks must have greatly taxed Allied convoy facilities, and have afforded submarines many opportunities for attack, but the numerous successes that Germany claims to have achieved against such vessels have been attributed to its airplanes rather than to submarines.

It may be possible that the Channel has been so thoroughly mined that submarines have been unable to reach the convoys. However, the vast sea-borne traffic to and from British ports other than in the Channel also appear to have been free from submarine attack in recent weeks.

This fact, together with the absence of claims of successes by or against submarines, seems to indicate that few, if any, German submarines are now at sea.

If this supposition is correct, there must have been some excellent reason for their having been recalled at a time when Germany is staking its existence on the outcome of the titanic struggle now going on, and into which it has thrown every possible resource.

Some of the possible reasons that could be responsible for such a decision are:

The toll in sunken submarines.

The completion of a huge number of new submarines.

The refitting and preparing for use of all available submarines to participate in an anticipated "all-out" against Britain.

Insufficient remaining German naval units to safeguard the exit and entrance of submarines at their bases.

The lack of success in the submarine campaign as compared with the damage bombing planes can inflict.

Lack of oil.

If Allied claims concerning the destruction of German submarines are correct, a great many of them have been sunk, and the loss of personnel has been large, because all hands either go down with a submarine or are taken prisoners. This loss may have been so great that the morale of the remaining submarine crews has been impaired. Or it is possible that new boats cannot be furnished with the necessary nuclei of experienced men from the older boats.

Captain All-Important

As has been previously stated in these columns, a submarine is inefficient without a capable and experienced captain, and it may be that there is now a dearth of proper material for this responsible duty.

Quite to the contrary, it is possible that the submarine building program has exceeded expectations, and it has become necessary for all available submarines to be put to use for training purposes in the Baltic, to prepare crews for a horde of newly or about to be completed submarines, which will be used in a gigantic raid on Allied commerce in the near future.

In 1918, when the German submarine building program contemplated an output of 30 submarines a month, the submarine training establishment contained more than 100 vessels of various types, of which 30 were submarines.

If Germany succeeds in obtaining and holding control of Channel ports in the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, it will have acquired bases eminently adapted for submarine operations against Great Britain. In anticipation of successes of this nature, all German submarines may now be in shipyard hands being repaired and equipped for a staggering blow against British trade on the sea, or even to participate in a mighty effort to invade the "Tight Little Island."

Losses Not Definitely Known

One of the most effective means of dealing with submarines is to bottle them up at their bases. The German Navy has suffered serious depletion in recent months. The exact extent of the losses incurred is not definitely known, but if the loss has been so severe that protection cannot be afforded German mine sweepers, the fields of Allied mines in the Skagerrak and off the Elbe Estuary will effectively block the movements of submarines to and from their bases. Submarine crews have a well-founded distaste for mines, and if several casualties of this nature have occurred, it may well be that submarine operations have been brought to a halt for the time being.

It has been rumored that Germany has been greatly disappointed with the lack of success attained by its submarine campaign, and it is possible that the conclusion has been reached that the results achieved are not worth the toll exacted in submarines and effort. Especially so, if the German claims of great damage done by its bombing planes are correct.

In one day (May 15) the Germans claimed to have sunk or severely damaged 90,000 tons of Allied shipping by bombing attacks. Airplanes cannot operate over so wide an area as submarines, but if claims of this nature can be substantiated, it would seem that substituting the airplane for the submarine is a logical procedure at the present time when Germany is engaged in a crucial struggle over a limited area where British troops must, to a certain extent, rely on an uninterrupted line of communication with the homeland.

Modern warfare is inextricably dependent upon oil, and Germany's oil resources have long been a matter of conjecture. The armada of land battleships and the swarm of mechanized implements of war, to say nothing of the thousands of airplanes, that Germany has brought into use, consume enormous quantities of oil in its various forms—Diesel, gasoline, and lubricating.

If the logistics for the German Army's campaign indicated the necessity of diverting the entire supply of German oil to its use, the submarines as well as other oil burning naval units would have to be laid up until the Army needs were met, or the supply of oil became greater.

From a survey of the various reasons outlined above, it seems probable that a shortage of oil is responsible for the present inactivity of German submarines.

[The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.]

The Shifting War Front

By a Staff Artist

Arrows Indicate Points of the German Advance
As reported from Paris and Berlin

French Re-take Channel Towns; General Weygand at the Front

Continued from Page 1

and also the Belgian port of Ostend.

It was also reported that Soissons, one of the most hotly contested battlegrounds of the World War, had been passed by the German Army in a rapid southwestward drive. The City is 56 miles northeast of Paris.

The capture of Laon, on the southern edge of the German "bulge" into Northern France, Tuesday put the Nazi motorized forces within short driving distance of Soissons, 19 miles to the southwest.

A French War Ministry spokesman said "light elements" composed of 3,000 to 4,000 men had participated in the capture of Arras and Amiens.

He declared that German motorcycle troops had reached Abbeville.

The French declared that they still were holding out at Cambrai, approximately 45 miles northeast of Amiens and 20 miles east of Arras.

Apply Torch Everywhere

The immediate task facing General Weygand is to close the breach in the Allied lines through which the Germans swept westward along the Somme Valley, before the Nazis can rush sufficient reinforcements through the gap to consolidate their positions.

The situation was complicated by the speed with which the armored German units fanned out in all directions after their break through, striking at unexpected places, putting the torch to towns and desolating the countryside.

The Germans were said to be dropping parachute troops, and German bombing planes kept up a continual, harassing attack, smashing at Allied lines of communication and troop concentrations.

The French charged that the German planes attacked many nonmilitary objectives, bombing defenseless hamlets and strafing refugees on the open highways.

The British Expeditionary Force was said to be bearing the brunt of the fighting in the coastal sector.

Meanwhile, the fate of Gen. Henri Giraud, commander of the Meuse River sector, who was reported Tuesday by the Germans to have been captured, remained uncertain.

Coal and Iron Lost by France

A War Ministry spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny the report, but it was understood that some members of General Giraud's staff had been taken prisoner.

The German official news agency, DNB, in an economic survey asserted that France already had lost 25 per cent of her pig iron production through German occupation of the northern parts of the country.

Steel imports by France from Luxemburg have been eliminated and airplane deliveries from the Netherlands have been stopped.

French industry, it was stated, has been hit severely by the loss of 6,000,000 tons of coal which previously came from Belgium and the Netherlands, and England is unable to make up the loss, said DNB.

Calling Women

PARIS (AP)—The Ministry of National Defense and War made arrangements May 22 for enlistment of French women between the ages of 21 and 55 as army auxiliaries to augment the work of corps and regimental general staffs, the artillery services, the quartermaster corps, transportation, and the medical corps.

Allies Fight on Flanders Soil To Keep Nazis From Channel

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Allied forces in Flanders and northern France fought today to keep Germany's legions from winning Channel bases for direct attack on England.

There was nothing to indicate that the British Expeditionary Force would elect to undertake a strategic withdrawal.

General Headquarters omitted its customary communiqué on operations early today.

The British people, shaken by the news which told of the Germans driving to the estuary of the Somme River to form a wedge between the British forces and the main French armies, recovered from their first shock today.

Even if the Germans should consolidate positions along the English Channel, British observers said, the Allied main armies remain intact.

The military commentator of the Daily Herald in discussing the chances of success of a German invasion of the British Isles remarked: "There have been continental conquerors in the past, but in some strange indefinable way their magic touch has seemed to cease at the seashore."

The British expressed confidence that Gen. Maxime Weygand, new Supreme Commander of the Allied land forces, could be counted upon to take advantage of the first opportunity to deal a blow at the Germans' elongated left flank.

The German successes, however, shook any remaining traces of apathy in this island, which once found much comfort in its Channel defenses. Both employers and labor expressed themselves as ready to accept any sacrifices demanded by the Government.

To remedy the weakest spot in Britain's defense—a lack of fighting and bombing planes—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, appealed to aircraft workers to operate on a seven-day schedule with shifts around the clock.

His newspaper, the Daily Express, declared: "The tenacity of our race will be our salvation. For if we can hold on and hold out for the next few weeks and months, ours is the assurance of final victory."

Newspapers also pointed to supplies from the United States as a valuable asset for the Allies.

The News Chronicle commented: "The great Nation of the United States is awakening from its isolation and help in ever-increasing strength will soon be on its way across the ocean."

Noted Naturalist To Settle in So. Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The departure of Robert Eadie of Badger Creek, near Healesville, to settle in South Africa, is of interest to the world of naturalists, for Mr. Eadie was said to be the only man to have tamed that illusive creature, the duck-billed platypus.

"Splash," who now occupies an honored post as an example of the taxidermist's art in the Institute of Anatomy at Canberra, under Mr. Eadie's care became a world famous platypus, the subject of books, many columns of newspaper articles, and much new information.

Scot's Church Assembly Hears Optimistic Note

EDINBURGH, May 22 (AP) — Lord High Commissioner, Sir Ian Colquhoun, told the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland that "paganism against Christian civilization is the clear issue" of the European war.

"Can we as Christian men and women for one moment doubt," he asked, "that this evil thing which by the sword has arisen shall by an united crusade of Christendom, be utterly destroyed?"

British Public Told of 'Grave' Nazi Advance

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister of Information, acknowledged last night the "grave" news of German successes. But he told the people that the Allies are "undefeated."

"Three facts alone can be definitely stated," he said in a radiocast to the country.

"First, that the present objective of the enemy is the Channel ports from which they hope to launch war upon this island.

"Second, that small parts of the (German) mechanized troops have succeeded in eluding their opponents, in advancing great distances, and coming near to their objective.

"Third, that the armies of France and Great Britain are undefeated.

"In enormously superior numbers they (Allies) occupy the battlefield and the counter-attack, when it comes, should prove formidable. The swaying fortunes of the fight matter little; it is the end of the battle that counts and . . . the end of this battle, whatever it may be, cannot entail the defeat of Great Britain or France in the war."

No Cause for Panic

His voice low and weary, at this dark hour for the Allies, he insisted there was "no cause for serious alarm, still less for panic," despite the fact that it was "no good pretending" that the news was not bad.

"In employment of a new technique," he went on, "small bodies of the German Army have succeeded in penetrating to great distances, but they are small bodies only and the successes that they have achieved involves them in fearful danger."

He went on, then, to warn the British against "the danger of rumor," declaring:

"I experienced such a good example of it myself this afternoon. I was told by a perfectly reliable and truthful reporter that the Prime Minister of France had said that nothing but a miracle could save his country.

Message of Confidence

"I could hardly believe that so brave a fighter as Monsieur Paul Reynaud had said anything of the sort, and indeed when I came to read the full account of what he had said I found that he had said something quite different.

"His message was one of superb confidence. He firmly announced his faith that nothing could defeat the united forces of his country and the British Empire . . ."

Mr. Duff Cooper spoke then of the unity of the country and of the House of Commons—"united as perhaps it never has been"—and called upon the people to stand firm, saying:

"The battle is being fought so close to our shores that each and every one of us is taking part in it; therefore, we are all soldiers and as such we must acquit ourselves."

Then he closed with this last appeal:

"We here behind the lines must play our part as worthily as those who are keeping watch tonight in the front lines, or those who may spring to the attack at dawn tomorrow.

"Let them feel, let them know that behind their steady lines and stalwart hearts there exists the vast reserve of a calm, a faithful and a united people."

All War Refugees Under Alien Limits

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—In a new move to combat "fifth column" activities, the government today ordered all war refugees to comply with restrictions placed on enemy aliens.

At the same time more than a score of Netherlands and Belgians refugees brought to England on British ships were interned today as possible "fifth columnists" on information from the continent. All refugees are subjected to close examination.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, May 22 (AP)—This British West Indies Island yesterday interned enemy aliens in a drive against possible "fifth column" actvities.

'No Secret Weapon,' Says U. S. General

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brig. Gen. L. D. Gasser, Deputy Chief of Staff, declared May 20 that the War Department was quite satisfied Germany had no secret weapon such as a "nerve gun" or other device.

His statement was made to the House Military Committee in response to an inquiry inspired by the German High Command's recent report that a new type of weapon had enabled the Nazis to capture Eben Emael, described as the strongest fort in Belgium's Liege defenses.

Neutral military attachés at Berne, Switzerland, expressed belief subsequently that the new weapon claimed by the Germans might be a gas which produced lassitude.

General Gasser made his statement while testifying on Administration defense plans.

Captured Stations In German Radio

BERLIN, May 22 (AP)—German radio listeners tuning in today for army announcements heard that the Brussels and Luxemburg stations now are included in the Ger...an hookup. Similarly, after the Polish campaign, it was announced suddenly that Lodz, Warsaw and Krakow had been added to the German broadcasting system.

South America Keeps Watch On Possible 'Fifth Columnists'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Awareness of the "fifth column" menace has multiplied rapidly in South America since the European drama became intensified. The reactions of strong racial blocs in countries like Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to overseas developments are increasing official concern. The ratio of these blocs to the general white population is high—a factor which cannot be ignored in calculating the results of a German victory.

"Our position is neither so comfortable nor so secure that we may not feel tomorrow the bitter consequences of the intoxication of victory which urges imperialists to extend their unrestrained power and influence," declared the newspaper El Imparcial of this city. This is a typical editorial extract from a section of the Chilean press which hitherto has attempted to maintain ideological neutrality.

It is continually and widely emphasized that democracy is in peril because it is democracy—in other words, because the "fifth column" is free to operate under a liberal constitution. The possibilities of the "fifth column" were appreciated last month when the Italian fascisti in Buenos Aires issued a truculent denunciation of "all democracies." Generally speaking, German immigrants and descendants have proved good South American citizens but, latterly, many, perhaps the majority, have been unable to resist manifestations of enthusiasm over the revival and expansion of their racial power.

"Co-ordinated Vigilance"

South American emphasis is also given to the difference in the positions of the United States and the lower half of the Continent in face of the trans-Atlantic peril. It is believed the United States may be obliged to enter the war because it is a world power and to defend its interests. South America, on the other hand, it is declared, would be menaced by virtue of its resources—if certain doctrines triumph. That is why the Argentine Memorandum called for the replacement of fictitious juridical neutrality by a "circumstantial policy" and "co-ordinated vigilance in benefit of the supreme interests of America." All neighbors interpret "co-ordinated vigilance" as co-ordinated military defense.

Warnings in the shape of executive and parliamentary pronouncements, and newspaper editorials are being exchanged by the score. The whole Continent is on the alert. One source proposes a technical conference to prepare military co-ordination, another openly advocates nonbelligerent association with the Allies, and all urge rapid arming to avoid the dangers of European-style "protection."

Coveted by Expansionists

North Americans may be surprised at this South American feeling, considering that the nations below Panama are more remote geographically from the course of danger. The main explanation is that Latin America has always been classified among the semi-colonial regions by European dictators. The idea exists, therefore, that sooner or later these republics will become the object of the insatiable covetousness of expansionist powers.

As an example that southern thoughts have turned to arms, La Nacion, one of the leading Buenos Aires dailies, called for a perfection of the Argentine mobilization system and concentration on strategic plans by the general staff. The same newspaper wanted to know why Bruno Mussolini was visiting South America a second time after flying the South Atlantic in 1938.

El Diario Ilustrado, conservative daily in Santiago, published an extraordinary item of news. It announced the formation of a commission of Production Ministry and Air Force officers to plan bomb-proof constructions, "in case of a possible air attack." This body, it said, will require the construction of subterranean refuges by proprietors of collective office and residential buildings.

Chilean Press Supports Stand Against German Covetousness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—La Nacion, the official newspaper, expressed its conviction that the democracies of the world must rise and unite to co-operate, in whatever way is necessary, to defend the ideals of peace and progress "which are threatened by the demented power of an unbraked materialism in the disguise of discipline and racial unity."

This editorial comment on the invasion of Holland and Belgium was the first indication since the outbreak of war of Chilean readiness to go farther than the customary continental condemnation of aggression in Europe. Local German authorities had previously protested against the newspaper's support of the Allied democratic cause and its refusal to allow them to state their case in its columns.

La Nacion declared that "the virgin lands of this Continent will tempt German covetousness if it wins in Europe," and that "America should be alert because the future is dangerous." It added that in the event of a German victory American nations could not expect to be respected because they are already considered "practically as colonies" and concepts have been expressed which demonstrated what will happen to them if imperialism triumphed in Europe.

The leading independent newspaper, El Mercurio, named Germany as the aggressor for the first time, editorially, and accused it of being engaged "in a mad race to subjugate the most civilized continent of the world." Prior to the invasion of the Low Countries, this newspaper repeatedly and strongly condemned infringements of international law but never openly mentioned the Reich as the culprit.

"Once again," El Mercurio said, "we read the same phrases whereby the Reich pretends to justify its action and there is another Memorandum to try and prove that this attack was only to prevent a similar challenge to the neutrality of the invaded countries by the Allies. Little imagination is required to show the attempt is in vain, because whatever the errors or sins committed by the Allies, one of which, maybe, was their excess of scruples in respecting international rights, no one believed they planned an attack on any neutral country on the excuse adopted for the second time by Germany: 'Necessity knows no law.'"

Las Ultimas Noticias, another commentator, declared that the imputation was absurd that "Holland, the noble and magnanimous protector of the Hohenzollern refugees, was 'plotting' against Germany—so absurd that the only reply is that of universal indignation."

Rafael Cabrera Mendez, editorial writer in Las Ultimas Noticias, said that this "return to the horrors of the barbarians" should serve "to unite the civilized world in one vast defensive co-operation in the same way that rural citizens unite before the common peril of a jungle beast."

The only exception to the general condemnation of Germany was El Diario Ilustrado, organ of the Church and Conservatives. This newspaper sometimes publishes German official statements in the form of advertising announcements. In an editorial comment it admitted that German action did not conform to the American conception of neutral rights but, on the other hand, it preferred not to doubt Herr von Ribbentrop's declaration that the Reich had "conclusive proof" that France and England, in connivance with Holland and Belgium, prepared to attack the Ruhr.

Public feeling ran high. The Alexander Korda picture, "The Lion Has Wings," was being shown at the Cervantes Theater at the time. Nazi sympathizers attempted to disturb the performances but there was vigorous reaction by the majority of attendants. Strong police guards were necessary while the picture ran, but a German diplomatic offensive failed to have it rescinded. This contrasted with suspension in Peru.

Deputies in Congress raised the "international consequences" of the invasion of Holland and Belgium. It was unanimously decided that the committees should prepare for a debate on the subject. The Chamber, therefore, will meet in secret session, at which the Chancellor, Dr. Cristobal Saez has been invited to make a statement on policy. It was held highly significant that the Deputies were also unanimous in a request that the Minister of National Defense should be present for questioning.

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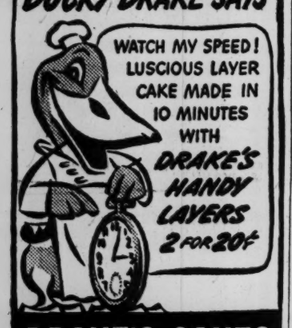
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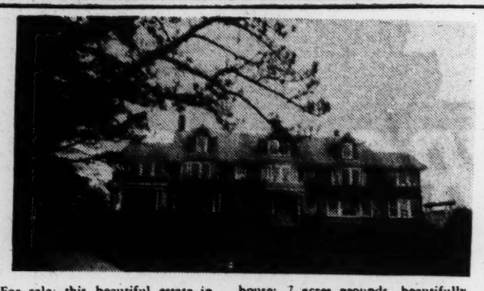
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Defense Goes Forward On All Capital Fronts

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Preparation for national defense swept forward on all fronts today with the White House, Congress, and the War and Navy Departments co-operating in vast plans designed to meet any land, air, or sea threat to the United States.

Upon passage of the more than $1,820,841,000 Army expansion bill, the Senate, and ultimately the House, is expected to turn its attention to the consideration of bills, authorizing a sweeping expansion of naval aviation and aviation facilities, introduced into Congress May 21 by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Evolved after a series of White House conferences with ranking Navy men, the bills direct the United States to build not less than 10,000 naval airplanes and authorize the President to provide training facilities for 16,000 naval aviators and enlisted pilots. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to spend not more than $124,132,000 on the establishment and expansion of new and existing naval air bases.

No Time Limit Set

No time limit is set in the bills for the completion of this program, spokesmen for the Committees pointing out that "President Roosevelt desires it to be clearly understood that this program is not in its entirety to be undertaken at once, but as one looking toward the future."

The sites on which new bases would be established are located at Norfolk, Va.; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Coco Solo, Canal Zone; Seattle, Wash.; Kodiak, Alaska; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii; Quantico, Va.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Corpus Christi, Texas; Canton Island, and Tung Point, Ore.

These are the sites recommended to Congress last year by the Hepburn Board, although that Board also called for the development of Guam as a major air and submarine base.

Present authorizations call for a naval air force of not less than 3,000 planes by July 1, 1941, while the number of pilots now available for naval aircraft is placed at only 2,602. The Naval Committees point out that only 150 pilots a month can be trained with existing facilities, but that with additional facilities it will be possible to train from 400 to 500 a month.

Long Period Required

Spokesmen said that it will take from two to three years to develop the training facilities and from three to five years to develop the air bases, even if operations are started at once. The President is expected to assign $100,000,000 of the $250,000,000 asked for the Navy in his special defense message for this purpose.

In testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, said that passage of the Walsh-Vinson proposals was vitally urgent to the defense of the United States.

Declaring that the United States must be prepared to strike swiftly and powerfully through the air in a number of directions, Admiral Stark declared that the world is now witnessing "classic examples of the lack of preparedness" and that nations desiring peace must be more powerful than those bent on aggression.

In an effort to keep open every available avenue to increased national defense, Mr. Roosevelt has asked the House to eliminate a provision in the pending relief bill limiting Federal contributions to Work Projects Administration construction projects to $50,000 on the grounds that it might hamper national defense in the unforseeable future.

"The limitation would have a particularly harmful effect upon the attempt which is being made to use the program of the Work Projects Administration to further national defense," the President wrote. "That Administration during the next year proposes to give preference and priority to projects which have value from the national defense standpoint, and the prohibition contained in Section 2 would operate to prevent the approval and operation of the great bulk of such projects."

At the same time, the House is expected to write into the relief bill a clause barring Communists from WPA jobs. This clause is seen here as part of the general drive to thwart possible "fifth column" activities.

Meanwhile, events in the Senate during debate on the Army expansion bill show that there is still no uniformity in that body on just what course of action would provide the best defense for the United States.

A resolution, introduced by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, authorizing the President to release all American military aircraft to the Allies, was countered by a demand from Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut that sale of American aircraft to all foreign nations cease and that the production of American plants be devoted solely to building up this country's air reserve.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee killed the Pepper resolution by a vote of 12 to 1, with only Senator Pepper voting for the resolution.

German-American Groups Support Nazi Invasions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., May 21—Representatives of 300 German organizations in the United States have unofficially placed themselves on record in strong support of the Nazi invasion of France, Belgium and other countries which have felt the German mailed fist.

At a meeting sponsored by the German-American conference of greater New York at Scheutzen Park here May 19 to raise funds for the relief of relatives of the German war slain, joy was voiced on all sides over the efficiency of the Nazi military machine.

War Refugee Problem 'Staggering,' But U. S. Red Cross Is On the Job

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The American Red Cross speeded up its campaign for a $10,000,000 war relief fund today after receiving word that probably 5,000,000 Belgian and French refugees were fleeing terror-stricken toward Southern France.

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, European delegate of the organization, telephoned National Chairman Norman H. Davis from Paris:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the refugee problem. There are probably 5,000,000 men, women and children homeless. The impact is staggering, but the Red Cross is in there pitching."

The word from Mr. Taylor came as President Roosevelt told reporters that planes were sweeping French roads with machine-gun fire, resulting in refugee fatalities such as never had been seen.

To aid in relieving the mass suffering in Europe, the American Red Cross has cabled $1,100,000 in cash to Paris within the last five days. More than that amount has been collected in the current drive for funds.

Since the European war started in September, the Red Cross has sent $2,776,000, to help the Poles, Finns, Netherlanders, Belgians, and the Allies.

In addition, $356,000 in supplies were sent abroad up to May 11. Since then orders have been placed in the United States for $1,000,000 in supplies, including 100 ambulances and 150 hospital trucks.

As soon as the orders can be filled and a way found to ship them abroad, they will be sent to Europe.

Mr. Taylor, a Chicagoan who recently was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, went to Europe in October to survey possible relief needs. When the Germans moved into the Low Countries, he was ordered to Paris.

He reported to Red Cross headquarters here:

"While the (French) Army is fighting for its life, France is welcoming Belgians, old and young, who arrive on foot, by wagon, on bicycles, in trucks, automobiles, trains. Some are wounded, some are sick, all are hungry and completely exhausted.

"They bring with them practically nothing. Meanwhile French evacuees in great numbers have been withdrawn from the battle areas under similar conditions."

Gaining Use of Eyes Described by Youth

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., May 22

A young man, George Campbell of Oklahoma City, who was born blind and only after 18 years gained his sight, told the American Optometric Congress meeting here his reaction to that experience.

He had great difficulty, he said, in absorbing knowledge through reading because of the inability of his human mind to understand and interpret what it saw even though the functions of the eye were accurate and perfect. A pattern of relationship had not been established between this impulse of sight and the mental process of comprehension.

He concluded, "You only see through your eyes, not with them."

Navy Chiefs Undergo Committee Quiz

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Defense Program Gets Under Way in House

High-ranking naval officers were called before the House Naval Affairs Committee when that body started work on a bill, drafted by the Navy Department, to speed national defense aviation and shipbuilding. Those in picture are (left to right) Representative Melvin J. Mass of Minnesota, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, who is Chairman of the Committee, and two witnesses, Capt. C. W. Fisher, Director of Shore Establishments, Navy Construction Corps, and Rear Admiral Alexander H. van Keuren, Chief of Navy Construction Corps.

Roosevelt and Landon Confer on Unity

Continued from Page 1

and referred to Mr. Roosevelt's defense message to Congress as "a splendid address."

William Knudsen, President of General Motors, or a man of his capabilities, is being widely mentioned in the Capital as the type of co-ordinator of the big defense program whom Mr. Roosevelt has in mind. The bottleneck of the immediate problem is production, particularly in the field of speeding up output of airplanes and other munitions.

No Name Mentioned

At the White House, prior to the Landon visit, it was learned definitely that Mr. Roosevelt had this problem uppermost in his plans to bring in outside industrialists. No names were mentioned by Stephen Early, the President's Secretary.

The President, said Mr. Early, does not desire a new, unwieldy, or complex machine.

His idea is to have individuals with broad experience and qualifications come to Washington to act as co-ordinators and liason men among the various departments and agencies using such departments as already exist. The outsiders will fit into Government bureaus as they are already organized, not to supersede present officials but to advise, assist, and co-ordinate. The goal is simplification of conflicting agencies rather than their multiplication. Some co-ordinators might be dollar-a-year volunteers. Others might be worked into now vacant places. Specifically Mr. Early hinted the President might name three Presidential assistants at $10,000 a year, to posts already created for "anonymous" aides, but not yet filled.

The second part of the big emergency Government reconstruction job now undertaken is to bring a greater sense of national unity to Washington. It is for this purpose, undoubtedly, that Mr. Landon was invited to the White House. His visit followed that of Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, and Landon running-mate of 1936.

Ready to Co-operate

Mr. Landon made no comment prior to the luncheon engagement. But his views were carefully expressed before his arrival here, as though to avoid any illusion as to his position. He is opposed to a coalition government, or the end of the two-party system. On the other hand, he is prepared to co-operate to the fullest in the preparedness program.

"Our policy must be flexible and open," he said in his May 17 address. "Our illusions of safety are being shattered."

"The gravity of this situation requires the highest order of statesmanship and devotion to national unity," he continued.

He saw little difference in foreign policy between the parties with all sides eager to stay out of war and all sides determined to arm for defense.

Mr. Landon made no concealment of his criticism of the New Deal. He charged the President with "repeatedly" attempting "to make bitter partisan capital out of every grave issue."

Refused to Lead

He charged that Mr. Roosevelt had "tragically refused" to lead the way to national unity which, he asserted, could have been had for the asking at any time in the past, and he said that national unity could not be obtained while "class feelings" were being incited. Finally Mr. Landon blamed the "alarming" state of national unpreparedness on New Deal shortsightedness and extravagance in other directions.

Take it all in all, it was a pretty sharp attack on the Roosevelt Administration but not one to stand in the way of working out a common formula of co-operation in the need of the national emergency.

The personal relationships of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon have been cordial even while the two men differed politically. The latest illustration of this was the telephone call put in by Mr. Roosevelt personally to his Republican antagonist at Chicago, after an earlier mix-up had occurred over the White House invitation.

Aid to Allies Asked in Plea By Sherwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—An appeal for the United States to go to the aid of Great Britain and France with all the power it can command was voiced by Robert E. Sherwood, well-known author, today, in a letter to William Allen White accepting membership on the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

"We cannot send an army now," Mr. Sherwood said, "and every present circumstance in Europe indicates that the war will have ended before we can possibly raise, train and equip an army of sufficient strength. We cannot send our Navy, which is doing vital guard duty in the Pacific. We can contribute money and materials, planes and guns and food, and we can pray to God that the British and French won't weaken in their will to fight for freedom."

Mr. Sherwood saw grave danger of Nazi aggression against the United States if they win the war in Europe.

"This is a subject about which we cannot quibble or kid ourselves, as England did," he declared.

The Allied armies and navies he saw as the "outpost lines," the "first line of defense" of the United States.

"Ever since this war started, we have been quivering behind the cardboard mask of neutrality," he continued. "It is fooling nobody but ourselves. It has been proved a useless protection against reality. We are now casting it off. But there is one important point for us to bear in mind when we take the action that is essential to our own self-interest. We must establish an understanding among the Allies and between ourselves that we shall have a controlling voice in the ultimate peace and that then we shall not default on our obligation for helping to keep the peace as we did so disastrously 20 years ago."

Mr. White announced many new members of his committee. Among them are Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of Swarthmore College; Dr. George B. Cutten, President of Colgate University; Col. Henry Breckinridge, formerly Assistant Secretary of War; Dr. Walter Damrosch; Dr. Harry Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College; Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Barnard College; Walter M. Howlett, Secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; Louis Kirstein of Boston, and Herbert Bayard Swope of New York.

Groups Agitating Against U. S. Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—With France and England hard pressed by the invading Germans and with Paul Reynaud, head of the French Government, looking eagerly for the "miracle" he expects to save the Allies from defeat, pacifists and Communists are out here in force today to block material aid for the Democracies, which are fighting with their backs to the English Channel.

The American Student Union has called for a nation-wide rally of students in schools, colleges and universities throughout the country tomorrow and Friday. Big demonstrations, the Union announced, will be held in New York, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; and in practically every city and college town in the United States.

Mass demonstrations against United States involvement in the war began here last night when 5,000 young men and women, many of them carrying signs of the New York State Communist Party, paraded in Times Square, demanding that this country keep out of the European war.

Placards carried read, "No, Mr. Roosevelt, the Yanks Are Not Coming," "Let God Save the King," and "Roosevelt, Hoover and Dewey are United for War." Traffic in the Times Square area was paralyzed for more than half an hour, but police finally arrived and broke up the demonstration.

Isolation Doctrine Opposed By 'Defenders of Freedom'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—Formation of the American Defenders of Freedom, aimed at keeping the United States out of war through the promotion of adequate preparedness and defense along military, economic and moral lines and by opposing isolationist sentiment and campaigning against subversive activities, was announced by Carl Beck, one of the incorporating directors, here today.

The ruthless invasions in Europe and Asia are indirectly an attack on all America and present an issue America must face, a statement by the group says.

"There is no way of being neutral or unresponsive when a world catastrophe falls upon us," it adds.

The Defenders, with headquarters at 9 East Forty-sixth Street here, call for "an immediate revaluation of isolation and defense policies" and say they will urge that supplies, munitions, equipment and credit be placed immediately and exclusively at the disposal of all threatened democracies and those already fighting on the world revolution front.

The organization also demands that this country's preparedness be speeded, particularly on the economic front, and advocates close supervision of "members and sympathizers of alien propaganda organizations, such as the German-American Bund and the Communist Party."

Mr. Beck said those who had agreed to serve on the national advisory council of the Defenders included Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago, Ill., Daily News; James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Mrs. Paul Welling, of Chicago; Dr. William Neilson, former President of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Mrs. Barrett Wendell, of Chicago; James Wright Brown, of New York, publisher of Editor and Publisher; Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University; Dr. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University; James P. Warburg and Henry I. Harriman of New York; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. August Belmont of New York, and Booth Tarkington, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Episcopal Bishop Calls on Nation To Fight 'Crucifixion' of Humanity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., May 22—America should offer "every help" in its power to aid the Allies who are upholding all the ideals of chivalry and humanity against "crucifixion by Adolf Hitler," in the opinion of Bishop Ernest M. Stires, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

"It is inevitable that our heartfelt sympathy should go out to those who are fighting for the rule of the people now threatened by the tyranny of autocrats; that we pray for the victory of those who contend for the very principles on which our Government is founded and are battling for the independence and security of small nations against the high-handed rapacity of the strong," Bishop Stires said in his annual address at the seventy-second convention of his diocese here.

"It is right that with such convictions we should give every help in our power. But let no one be permitted to think that we hesitate to make sacrifices, even the ultimate sacrifice, for the faith by which we live. If the foundations of free government should be seriously endangered, America would not be slow to come to the defense."

Bishop Stires urged that every candidate for the Presidency should "fully declare himself" on the issue of the war. He saw the world as "reeling under the most infamous attack ever made."

"It is almost incredible that human beings could conceive anything so diabolical," he continued. "Ah, you say, but there will be a resurrection. Yes, and we can hasten it by offering all that a great nation can give. The faith by which we live is on trial for its life. In such an hour, who will count the cost of the help that is desperately needed? Let those who are giving tell us what they need. America will not fail them."

German Consul for Texas Decides to Quit Post

GALVESTON, Texas, May 22 (AP)—Julius W. Jockusch, German Consul for Texas since 1923, resigned yesterday with the comment:

"According to the attitude of the United States Government as enunciated by the President and the Department of State, I feel that my position as Consul of Germany is inconsistent with loyal American citizenship."

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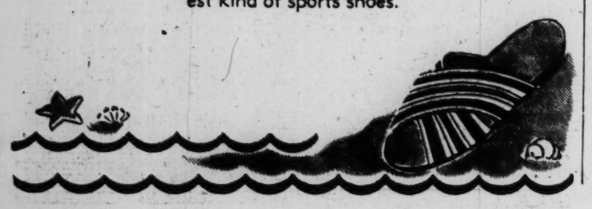

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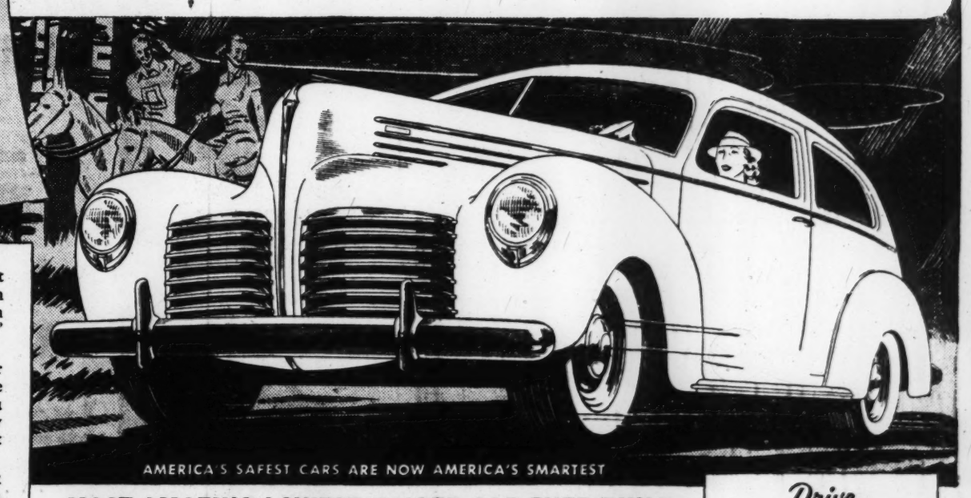

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Baptist Calls Roosevelt Link To Vatican an 'Injudicious' Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22—President Roosevelt's sending of Myron C. Taylor as an envoy to the Vatican was described to the Northern Baptist convention here today as "noble in aim," but "injudicious."

The speaker was the Rev. Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, Pastor of Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio. He had been assigned the subject, "Roger Williams Redivivus," a discussion of what the founder of the first Baptist Church in America might say if he returned to earth today, and spokesmen had announced his speech would express the Baptist attitude toward the Taylor dispute.

Drawing a homely parallel with President Roosevelt, the Pope, and European dictators, Dr. Poteat speculated on what would happen "if Mr. A. sent a friend to Miss B. to consult about the misconduct of their neighbors.

"It would not be honest for either of them or the neighborhood gossips to assume that a courtship had begun," he said, "and it would be downright libelous to announce that they were married."

Dr. Poteat said that "Roger Williams would be enormously pleased at the zeal with which the Taylor appointment has been challenged," adding that "there was no surer sign that democracy is not dead; but with this democratic vitality there had appeared an ominous recrudescence of sectarian fanaticism.

"The appointment has caused a public clamor far out of proportion to its possible impetus to peace," he continued.

"However noble the aim, it is widely distrusted. It has caused a recrudescence of anti-Catholic suspicions and intolerance. The large body of (Roman) Catholic opinion, bewildered by the fury of the Protestant outcry, has felt the peril it holds for (Roman) Catholic peace and security, and many wish the appointment had not been made or might be revoked. The cause of peace has been all but forgotten in the noise of controversy.

"We must exercise our privilege as democrats to protest, but we should at least be intelligent in our protest."

The convention voted to contribute for "immediate emergency relief" in war-ravaged areas and approved a special committee on world relief to handle all such funds. It asked its 7,445 churches and nearly 1,500,000 members, scattered in 34 states, to set aside Sunday, June 2, for a "sacrificial offering" for this purpose. No definite figure was set.

Fort Worth the Center of Large and Busy Area

City is marked by many beautiful homes, extensive free parks and fine schools and churches.

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Texas.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

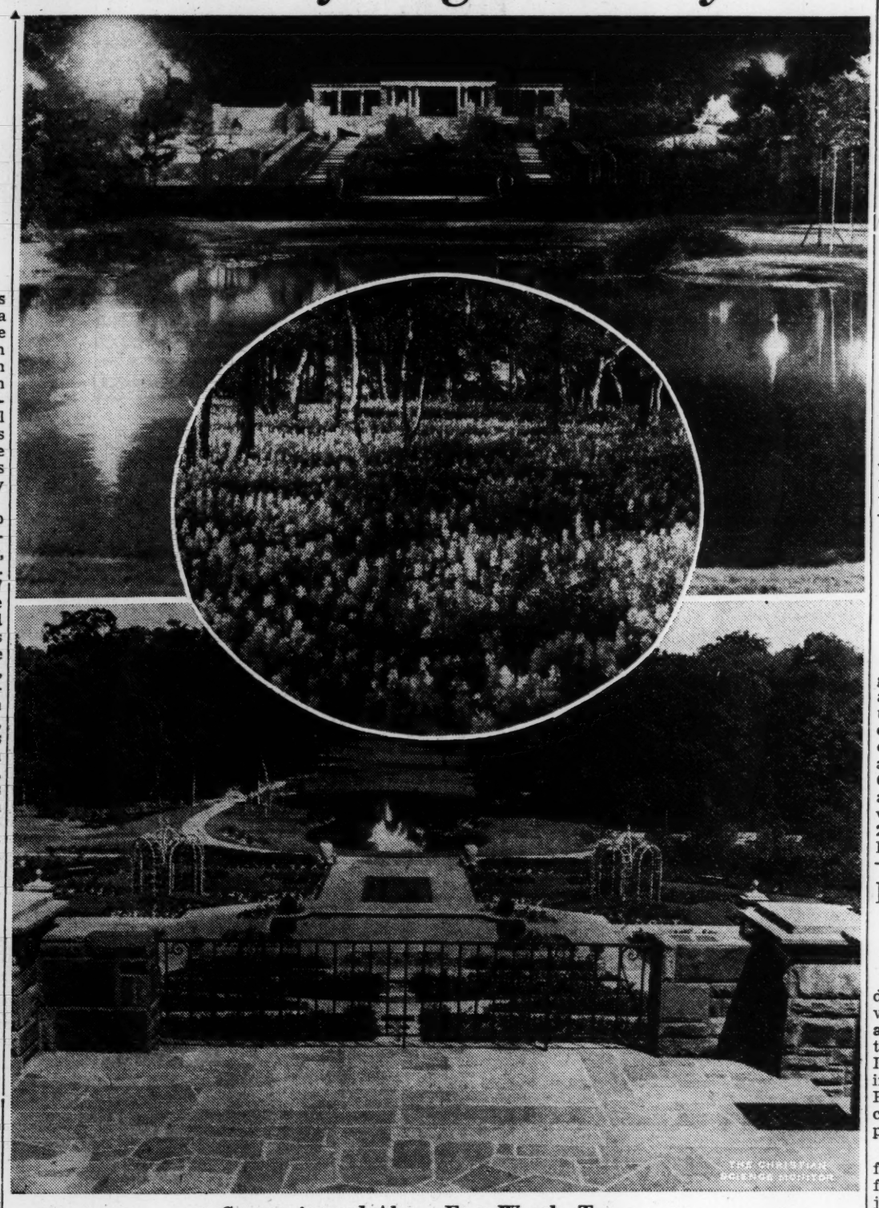
FORT WORTH, Texas—There's a feeling of Christmas here. Santa Claus seems near. It's easy to make yourself imagine you hear him coming. Not with reindeer. But in a truck, a great big truck with an oil well derrick on it, with diamond-hard bits and jointed steel rods, a mile long. Santa Claus is oil, an oil boom, or should one say a boom in oil dreams? There's more new digging here than in any other part of the Mid-West.

This morning I took a trip through farm country out to Decatur, the seat of Wise County, which lies northwest of this city. In the little country town of 2,037 inhabitants, I found a very wise and experienced resident who had lived here a long time, serving as a county official. In many ways he was a very typical Texan, namely, tall, thin, brown-faced, sharp featured, friendly and alert. He is a man of authority, owns property, pays taxes, and like most Texans of that category, he talked like a Republican. But strange to say, he really is a Republican. He votes Republican and boasts of it. In that respect he's a curiosity. Thousands of other Texans in the economic class of this Decaturite ardently hope the Republican Party will win, but do not vote for it. I found several such prosperous looking Republican-Democrats in this man's office; he openly said, "they have brass collars about their necks." You see he is outspoken.

Before answering my questions about Wise County he asked me about Europe, and, as almost all Southerners, showed himself unequivocably in sympathy with the Allies. Texans, from newsboys up, are against Hitler. Oklahomans even more: I heard an Oklahoman trying to sell his papers by shouting, "Hitler on the run, Hitler on the run!" A rather tired lady, waiting in a bus station, commented, "How I wish it were true!"

About Wise County

Well, after awhile my Republican did tell me about his Wise County and disclosed that practically all the farms there are leased, for oil prospecting or drilling. Such lease money comes to these farmers like a gift from heaven. They receive in hard cash from $1 to $2 an acre yearly, merely for a right which may never be exercised. They go on about their regular work as though nothing had happened—except that they have $100 to $500 each in their overalls.



Scenes in and About Fort Worth, Texas

Upper—Night at the Fort Worth Botanic Gardens. Center—Bluebonnets, the State flower of Texas, near Fort Worth. Lower—Main rose garden at Fort Worth Botanic Garden

Most of them haven't seen much cash for years, in fact, most of them never did. One hundred dollars in money has seemed about as fabulous and unattainable here as a million. But now oil companies in hot competition with one another, are scattering whole stacks of dollar bills about.

They seem more like Santa Claus than anything which has passed this way for half a century, for things haven't been going well in Wise County. Fifty years ago it had an appreciably larger population than at present. Then there were 24,000 inhabitants, now 19,000. In 1900 the county went over the top with 27,000; it has been going back steadily ever since, census by census. A hundred per cent of the people are classified as rural. Family after family has left the farm; most of the houses are unpainted, the barns are neglected; the fields are worn. The only bright streaks in a rather gray sky for thousands have been AAA and WPA. But this spring came a miracle; manna dropped from above. Dreams of oil turned into rumors of oil; the rumors into real dollar bills. Everywhere you hear, "Watch west Texas, watch west Texas; it will take the center of the oil stage."

Oil Flowing

Of course, even if dreams should come true, it wouldn't help all the farmers of Wise County, for 55 per cent don't own anything at all, though practically all of them are white. In Texas, as a whole, 61 per cent of the farmer are propertyless. Still, when oil flows, even the landless find more work and a better living.

Of course, vast quantities of oil are already flowing from new wells in other counties not far away. Of the 6,469 producing oil wells completed in Texas in 1939, 3,322 or 51.33 per cent are in the Fort Worth Area. The American Petroleum Institute indicated that on December 31, 1939, 52 per cent of all the United States petroleum reserves were in Texas and more new wells were dug in the Fort Worth area than in all the others combined. Two-thirds of all the wells being drilled at present in the state of Texas belong to the Fort Worth area. Eleven per cent more producing wells were brought in here during 1939 than in Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana combined.

Now, we may ask: what is the Fort Worth area? That isn't so easy to answer. Fort Worth gives one answer; Dallas, an entirely different one; Tulsa a third one. It is characteristic of this America of ours that each city considers itself a center or the center. Railroad maps, bus maps, business maps, oil maps, farm maps are so made that the city preparing them really seems to be the center. When St. Paul makes a map, you can hardly find Minneapolis; on Dallas maps Fort Worth appears as a village; on a Tulsa map Texas seems to be Oklahoma's back yard; on a Los Angeles map all America is a backyard.

This constant striving by citizens to bring their city into the center of things is a good thing. It helps democracy, aids confidence and self-reliance, does away with provincialism, stimulates progress. This effort to reach the head of the procession is a useful American trait. This writer, at present, has no home town. So all American cities are his home town. He rejoices to see each one striving to be among the first.

But when subjective claims of importance are strained out, Fort Worth is the center of a very large area in the southwestern Middle West. It contains about 200,000 inhabitants, and claims to serve an area with 14,000,000 people. The county in which it is situated ranks sixth among all the 3,052 American counties in effective buying income per family. Because of an unlimited supply of natural gas it has unusually cheap industrial power rates.

Vast Farm Region

It lies not only in the midst of the area that supplies 70 per cent of America's oil, but also in the midst of a vast farm region. It has a very large packing industry and is one of the South's principal grain and livestock markets.

It was founded in 1849, as an army post, by General Winfield Scott, to give protection to settlers here. It developed into a leading railroad center, served as a distributor of farm products and later began to make things itself. Oil, in time, provided its greatest impetus. Like most new and growing midwestern cities, it contains a surprisingly large number of attractive homes. Many of them are extremely imposing and luxurious. I am discovering that scores of our cities have mansions surpassing most found in Europe. Fort Worth has a very large share.

What is far more important, it abounds in beautiful new homes for people of modest incomes. You can literally ride for hours through tree-lined streets, between rows of lovely homes. Common people are housed exceedingly well here.

They have extensive free parks with all the beauty that used to be confined to the gardens of princes. Superb flowers abound. The business area is clean, new, convenient, and imposing. Golfing and swimming are available to everyone. Public utilities are excellent and cheap. Some of the newest public schools are even to luxurious. They are very near perfection. Fort Worth's worshippers have erected some of the most serviceable and beautiful church plants in existence.

This is what corn and cattle and oil made. This is what poor men, frontier men, flocking in from two-score states created. How many ultimates the Fort Worthians have attained in their strivings, I do not know; their temporal achievements are a very heartening demonstration of successful democracy.

Women to Share Actively In Both Party Conventions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Wide participation of women in the forthcoming national political conventions is expected as a result of increased activity in the Women's Divisions of both the Democratic and Republican Parties.

Chief advance anticipated by the Democratic women, headed by Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, of Michigan, is equal representation on the important Committee on Platform and Resolutions, recommended by the Democratic National Committee at its January meeting.

The Democratic women will also have their own advisory platform committee again to recommend planks of special interest to women, Mrs. McAllister announced here today.

Insisting that the Democratic women's plan to double the size of the platform committee in order to give women equal representation will make it unwieldy, Miss Marion Martin, Republican women's chief is advising women of her party to do their talking to platform committee members before they leave home.

She points out that one fourth of the members of the Glenn Frank Platform Advisory Committee were women, though they were chosen on the basis of ability, not sex.

Miss Martin reported today that 86 women convention delegates have already been selected by the Republican Party in 14 States. At Cleveland four years ago, there were only 60 Republican women delegates in all.

Both Women's Divisions have been working in the convention interim for wider recognition of women on political committees. Today 18 States give wimen equal representation on all political committees and 38 recognize them equally on state committees.

New York City Included In Farm Women's Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—The growing nation-wide movement to aid farm women to sell their products at a fair profit is soon to include New York City in its chain of assisting cities, it was announced as the Women's National Farm and Garden Association opened its annual meeeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today. More than 200 women from 27 States, England, France, Canada and Italy, who are interested in an elastic program that will aid country women are attending the convention.

The New York shop plans now under way are similar to the one in operation in Boston where farm women find a market for their goods. It would form an outlet for home-made goods from many agricultural sections of the United States. Canned food and handicraft would be sold, the proceeds in many instances providing college educations for sons and daughters of farmers.

In Michigan, 50 farm women are sent each summer to an agricultural institute by the Association. The New England division, with a large membership, is extremely active.

New Safe Entrance To Matanzas Inlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla — Hundreds of sightseers gathered to watch ocean water trickle through a cut that will provide safe entrance from the sea to Matanzas Inlet. The dredge Baltimore, making the channel cut at North Beach Point, reached the Atlantic recently, after a month's work on the project, sucking the sand away.

The $275,000 harbor propect calls for the cutting of this channel 200 feet wide and 27 feet deep with a jetty extending 1,000 feet into the Atlantic on the ocean side as protection. The former inlet has been hazardous for a long time on account of shoals and sand bars.

Col. L. W. Watkins, United States District Engineer and 25 members of his Jacksonville staff, inspected the project.

Nazi-Held Areas Listed in London

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—A Foreign Office announcement in the London Gazette yesterday said that parts of Norway, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and parts of Belgium now must be considered areas in occupation by Germany.

All Norway except the Northern Provinces of Nordland, Troms, Finmark, and Svalbard was included in the German-occupied area.

The announcement said the notification did not apply to overseas dependencies of the Netherlands.

Gift of 10,000 Airplanes To Aid Allies Suggested

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22 (AP)—A Maryland branch of the "National Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies," has proposed a gift of 10,000 airplanes from the United States to the Allied High Command.

The planes would be built with a Federal appropriation, and transferred to the Allies through Canada, said Dr. Arthur O. Lovejoy, professor emeritus of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, and chairman of the branch organized yesterday.

The Committee also proposed legislation to keep any American economic resources from reaching Germany, and to permit aid to the Allies through voluntary enlistments and loans or gifts of private citizens.

German Scholars Charged With Blazing Nazi Trail

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Wilton M. Krogman, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, asserts that German scholars had blazed trails for the Nazi armies.

Pasadena 'Talkie' Helps Locate Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

A new talking picture, "They Can Help," produced by the Pasadena Junior Chamber of Commerce, is proving a stimulus to the hiring of this spring's technically trained school and college graduates.

Depicting the job-preparatory training given students in airplane building, auto mechanics, photography, cosmetology, stenography, and many other specialized fields, the new film will be exhibited before service clubs, business organizations, Chamber of Commerce groups and civic clubs.

Harvey H. Haworth, head of the visual education department of the Pasadena City Schools, did the photography and Miss Dorothea Fry directed the picture.

The Junior Chamoer of Commerce produced the picture to aid the Junior College Employment Service, which operates without charge.

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716 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon.
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City Leaders of the Americas Unite to Improve Management

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cities of the New World are organizing for greater neighborliness, reports the American Municipal Association, the organization of United States cities with headquarters here. They are seeing the value of meeting to exchange information on methods of running municipalities and are setting up national city associations "south of the border," where none existed before, according to Earl D. Mallery, the Executive Director.

The rapidity with which such organization is proceeding in Latin-American countries is surprising even to the Chicago group accustomed as it is to seeing things done with dispatch. It was only last November, said Mr. Mallery, that the first meeting of the temporary Pan-American Commission on Inter-municipal Co-operation was held in Chicago. At that time Cuba was the only Latin-American country with an association of municipalities, he said, and the Commission decided to offer its services to other countries which might want to set up similar organizations. Municipal administrators meeting here at that time were hesitant about urging organization; they did not know whether their countries would be ready for it, Mr. Mallery said.

But in the six months that have followed, they have been greatly reassured. Cuba reorganized its association for more effective work, and organization committees were set up in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Uruguay and Haiti. The Costa Rican national municipal union held its first congress of municipalities in March.

Among the heads of the organizing committees are both administrative and policy-making officials. Luis L. Boffi, who is directing the work in Buenos Aires, is a member of the City Council. In Brazil, however, it is a public works official, Edison J. Passos, who is the organizer. In Costa Rica, Manuel Rodó, Mayor of the City of San José, heads the committee. In El Salvador and in Haiti, the task of organizing is in the hands of two chief executives, José María Melara, Mayor of San Salvador, and Raphael Brouard, Mayor of Port-au-Prince.

All this activity stems from a comparatively recent effort to bring the cities of this continent together for their mutual benefit, Mr. Mallery explains. After all, cities have a lot in common whether, they lie on one side of the equator or the other. Cities of the North may excel in municipal sanitation and can teach their techniques to those of the South. But the South, in turn, has gone farther than the North in making its public works beautiful as well as useful, Mr. Mallery pointed out.

European cities long ago discovered the value of international co-operation and have worked together through the International Union of Local Authorities, with headquarters at Brussels. But it was not until 1937, said Mr. Mallery, that the cities of North and South America made a serious effort to set up a clearing house

Clubwomen's Study Plan To Aid Schools

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22—Club women are setting out systematically to get an understanding of current trends in American education so that they may give stronger support to the public schools. In doing this, they were told when they announced their study plan at the Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here, they are helping to buttress the front line defense of democracy—education.

The tool for this study is a program guide written for use of any of the 15,000 federated clubs that decide to delve into this subject. The outline of procedure was given to delegates who turned out some 600 strong for a sectional meeting of the Education Department of the Federation yesterday.

Study's Value Pointed Out

The value of such study was emphasized by a professional educator who addressed the section, Dr. J. B. Edmonson, Dean of the College of Education at the University of Michigan.

"In a world where war may dominate international relations for years ahead," he said, "it seems clear that the survival of democracy in this country depends on our success in strengthening the forces of education.

"The best guarantee of our ability to choose our own path in world affairs is an educated citizenry in terms of such purposes as those defined by the Educational Policies Commission." (An agency appointed jointly by the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators to outline the objectives of education in the United States).

A publication of this Commission, "The Purpose of Education in American Democracy," is to be the clubwomen's textbook next year. Miss Agnes Samuelson, a former President of the National Education Association, who is Chairman of the Federation's Education Department, urged club women present to buy the book, sold at cost and take it home to their local clubs. As a result, the coins rang merrily in the box of the members who offered them for sale. At the same time, the study outline for use with the textbook was given out.

This outline, a guide to program makers in local clubs, proposes reading on the purposes of American democracy, proposes questions for discussion on chapters in the text book as well as on other references, and offers a possible procedure for meetings. A foreword written by Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, President of the General Federation, and Miss Samuelson, urges the clubwomen to make a serious study of this subject this year.

"We are convinced that the present scene requires us to give more time and thought to education on our club programs," they write. "We respectfully ask that you do this this year.

"The critical period through which we are passing, with its implications for democracy, requires of us as citizens that we become more sensitive to the place of education in our American life and more vigilant in strengthening our schools in the discharge of their unique purposes. As clubwomen we want to do our part to overcome the complacency and indifference which slows up improvement."

Dr. Edmonson heartily approved the proposed study. He called public indifference to public education "one of the most menacing threats to our schools." At the same time, he said he saw much basis for hope in the attitude of the clubwomen. He made a test of their opinion during the session and found they held a rather advanced position.

This is how he did it. First he stood on one side of the platform and spoke in the role of citizen A, who thinks too many people are going to high school and too much cash is being spent for education. Then he moved to the other side of the platform and impersonated citizen B, who believes the answer to present social problems is not less education, but more education of a higher quality. Concluding he passed out ballots and asked 50 women to judge the "debate" by telling whether they agreed with A or B, or were undecided. Result: four agreed with citizen A, 39 agreed with citizen B, five were "uncertain" and two had "no opinion."

"That's tremendously encouraging," commented Dr. Edmonson who revealed that he himself heartily agreed with Mr. B.

More Adult Education

Chairmen of Department Divisions, appearing on this program, made pleas for more adult education, more extensive library service, more training in "mothercraft" for girls and other extensions of schooling.

How clubwomen—some 600 of them—are giving themselves an adult education program, through extention courses offered especially for clubwomen by some eight State universities, was told by one of the chairman women. They pass examinations and get credit for four such courses in the widest variety of subjects, become members of a sorority, Epsilon Sigma Omicron, and are entiled to wear a pearl-studded pin, with the Sorority insignia.

Last evening the General Federation program went out to the Nation by radio hook-up. First there was Helen Hayes, the actress, dramatizing episodes in the life of Jane Addams for "Cavalcade of America," broadcast from the Convention Hall. Then attention was turned to politics when Prof. T. V. Smith, University of Chicago philosopher and Congressman-at-Large from Illinois, defended his profession of politician as essential to a democratic society. He defended the two party system, declaring the United States must have two parties "or cease to have truth and justice."

Supports Education

Miss Agnes Samuelson

Former N. E. A. President, Chairman of Education Department of General Federation of Women's Clubs, who is guiding educational program among 15,000 federated groups to fortify public schools and democracy.

Dazed Poland Lives for Future In State of Slavery to Nazis

For months the Reich has veiled with unbroken secrecy its rule of occupied portions in Poland. Now that more nations have fallen under German rule, Poland becomes a laboratory of first importance in gauging what may be expected wherever Naziism assumes control of alien peoples. In a series of dispatches The Christian Science Monitor gathers together threads from many sources. The first dispatch follows.

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In Poland now the people of that stricken country are trying to establish a new fabric of national life, to find new courage and to achieve, somehow, a new unity.

Opportunities have recently come for lengthy talks with several Poles. These people are from different parts of Poland, did not travel together, have not met here in Paris. The fact that their stories all agree presents some confirmation of the news they give.

The men who gave the interviews crossed into Hungary by what is commonly referred to as the "green frontier," that is, without permission. The women have almost all come via Italy, and with the consent of the Germans, as to date it has not been difficult for middle-aged Polish women to obtain such consent.

There is little cultural basis for Poles to build upon. The refugees emphasize Germany's definite, systematic, pursuit of the policy of extermination of the Polish upper classes, Polish leaders, and Polish culture. Professors, teachers, writers, actors—the stage always plays a great part in Polish life—artists, social workers, musicians, people of means or influence, are all the objects of this persecution. The slightest infringement of a decree leads to labor in Germany, the concentration camp, or execution.

Museums Are Looted

As for the collections in the museums, they have disappeared; for example, the famous Matejko monumental canvas "Homage of the Prussians," property of the National Museum of Krakow, which showed Albert, first Grand Duke of Prussia, taking the oath of fealty in the Krakow Square before the Cloth Hall to Zygmunt I of Poland in 1525. The palace on the Wawel hill, rebuilt in Renaissance style by Zygmunt I and his Italian queen, Bona Sforza, in the early 1500's, is now the resident of Dr. Hans Frank, governor of the "government general," that is, of that part of Poland occupied by, but not incorporated into, the Reich.

As for Warsaw, much of the incomparable Zamovski library was destroyed during the bombardment, and many other libraries and museums suffered the fate of those in Krakow and other Polish cities. The Royal Palace in Warsaw has been destroyed. Only one theater in Warsaw was not badly damaged. That is the Polski, where German actors now put on German plays. There are three newspapers in Warsaw, one in German, two in Polish, but all German-controlled. The only cinema is German. Public cultural activities in Poland are at a stand-

There are masses of unemployed in Warsaw, especially among the former government employees, shopkeepers, clerks, professional people. The laboring class can find work. Some of the intelligentsia are in the administrative and other government utility offices, as the employees here are Poles under German supervision. Salaries everywhere are extremely low.

How then do the Poles live and how do they pass their time? It appears that living is, as it were, suspended, that this is an unhappy interval of waiting. Two sorts of activities occupy the time—helping others and complying with formalities.

Mutual sharing is the order of the day. No one keeps anything for himself alone. At first there was considerable money in the "Government General" area, for the refugees from the west and north took money with them when they fled before the invaders and those whose homes were in the Warsaw and Krakow district quietly laid aside what they could.

While the towns have been stripped of food, it has been easier to keep supplies in the villages and on estates from the eyes of the Germans, and these supplies have later been brought to the towns in small quantities by the peasants. Certain self-help associations, in a material way, are allowed to work, and these strive to do what they can to feed and clothe the neediest. Their resources are slender, but it is thanks to them that hunger has not taken heavier toll. The secret of the Pole's survival is this mutual sharing.

Stand in Line for Hours

Secondly, what do these people do when not engaged in welfare work? An enormous amount of time is spent in taking care of formalities—getting food cards, paying taxes, registering for this, that, or the other, all of which necessitates hours of standing in line.

The people have not given up the social life that their reduced homes can offer. There is much visiting. And in the cities much frequenting of the cafes. There are eight in Warsaw and eleven in Krakow. Some of these are reserved for Germans, some may be visited by both Poles and Germans, but not by Jews. Needless to say those frequented by Poles are not visited by Germans, for Poles desert such places if Germans appear.

The cafe is the news center. Indeed, in this country where radios are banned and the papers are German organs, there is again the ancient wireless. News travels like the wind, from mouth to mouth. A few daring spirits contrive to listen to hidden radios, news comes underground in divers ways; is told in the morning and known all over a city before noon.

Another point which is insisted upon by arrivals from Poland is the faith of the Poles in the restoration of the State and their fierce determination to hold out. They have no doubt whatever about either. They send word that they will not falter and that they do not expect those outside to fail them. Men, women, and youth are all of this conviction, no matter what the social class. They are united as never before. Political factions are disappearing. The tendency is toward united opinion. They have only one object in living now, that is to see the restoration of the Polish State.

Winter Looks Dark Ahead

Observers say that the Poles can get through the summer, but they look grave when asked if they can go through another winter.

Two other elements in the situation must be mentioned. One is the fear that hangs over every individual. No Poles, not even little children, are exempt from certain menace—of robbery, of the concentration camp, of deportation. Hundreds of thousands have already been sent from among the civilians to work in German fields and factories, to build roads and serve as technical workers; and trainloads are going daily. Women have now everywhere been registered for such labor. The age limits are 16 to 45 in some places, 15 to 40 in others. Those first chosen are the unemployed. This means the upper classes and intelligentsia.

It is noticeable that these Poles who have come out of Poland do not raise their voices, gesture, or show any high emotion when telling about conditions there. The subject is one that has passed, for them, the stage of argument. They have come out that they may be of greater use to their country and their people left behind.

Nine Peace Groups Urge Congress Not To Adjourn Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—A group of nine peace organizations pledged to nonintervention in the European war yesterday sent telegrams to leaders of both major parties in Congress urging that that body recess instead of adjourn, as scheduled.

"The peace forces of this country are counting upon Congress to prove that democracy can strengthen its defenses without hysteria and without weakening democratic methods, processes, and traditions," the telegrams read.

"We call upon Congress to fulfill its constitutional responsibility and maintain control over the size and purpose of our armed forces and over the public purse. We urge Congress to retain its power to reassemble at will during the next six months and press upon you the importance of substituting a recess for adjournment.

"In the interest of national defense and of efficient democratic government, current proposals for a congressional investigation of our national defense system and the determination of the policies to be defended should be adopted immediately. The partnership of Congress with the Executive in matters of national defense acknowledged by the President must be realized."

Organizations signing the telegram were the National Council for the Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Keep America Out of War Congress, World Peaceways, Fellowship of Reconciliation, War Resisters' League, peace section of the American Friends Committee (Quakers), Youth Committee Against War, and the Labor Antiwar Council.

These groups, in connection with other peace agencies opposed to intervention in the European war, will hold a "mobilization" in Washington on June 7 in an effort to co-ordinate the work of various local peace organizations, it was announced.

Junior Audubons Pass 6,000,000 Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Betty Roome, President of the Junior Audubon Club of the Ralph Maugham School, Tenafly, N. J., has been awarded a certificate as the sixth millionth junior member of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

In presenting the award, John H. Baker, Executive Director of the Association, pointed out that Junior Audubon Clubs have been formed, this school year, in every State in the Union and Canada, Mexico, Venezuela and the Canal Zone.

Groups of ten or more children may form a Junior Audubon club, each paying dues of ten cents a school year. Each member receives six bird leaflets with color plates and outline drawings to paint or crayon, together with a colored bird button, Mr. Baker said. The clubs elect their own officers, hold regular meetings and may follow parliamentary procedure and carry on conservation projects, so that more and more of these clubs are engaging in programs of activities extending throughout the whole school year.

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Bees to Try Outfielder at Pitching—Undefeated League Season for Huskies

Loane May Follow Careers Of Walters and Bob Smith

BULLETIN

The game between the Boston Bees and St. Louis Cardinals was called today because of rain and cold weather.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Convinced that he never will hit enough to be a big league outfielder, Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees has sent Ben Loane to Hartford with instructions to buy a toe-plate for his right shoe and learn the more delicate art of pitching. The move may have come as a surprise to fans who attend National League Field, but not to those who inhabit the dugout. Casey has been toying with the idea since spring training at Bradenton, yet withheld judgment until he had taken a further look at the rookie in the batter's box.

Stengel first visioned Loane as a mound possibility when he saw him throwing batting practice at Bradenton. While some regular hurler was getting his arm ready, Bob would run out to the rubber and toss up a few to the waiting hitters.

Ball Is Alive

Stengel noticed that when his rookie outfielder was on the mound, nobody hit the ball very far. Bob's powerful arm could find the plate without much difficulty, and his mates were moaning because they could not "get ahold of," or "a good piece of" his throws. Al Lopez, whose eyes are trained to follow pitches, noticed that the Loane fast ball was alive—that it "did something" as it came up to the plate.

This is a good sign. When a ball player throws a ball that does tricks naturally, he has a better-than-average chance to become a pitcher. Bucky Walters threw that sort of a ball when he was playing third base. So did Bob Smith back in the days when he was roaming around the infield. It is entirely possible that Loane can be converted into a fair hurler and make himself useful at the Hive as early as next season.

Bad at Plate

Loane's short 1940 career in a Bee uniform added up to 13 games, 22 times at bat and five base hits, for a .227 average. His fly chasing in center field in parts of eight games was close to brilliant, but a good pitcher made him look next to hopeless with a bat in his hands.

The Bees are scheduled to close their series with the western clubs and the Cardinals tomorrow, and on Friday open a three-game set with the Giants at the Polo Grounds. Friday is an off day in Boston, but the Red Sox come back to Fenway Park for three week-end dates with the Yankees. Seats for the Saturday double-header and Sunday single are as scarce as nine-inning pitchers with the Cardinals.

The release of Loane reduced the Bee roster to 23 names, two under the limit, and there is a good chance that Stengel and Bob Quinn will do some trading, selling or buying before the June 15 deadline. Eddie Miller's name is prominent in rumors. For example, a story was circulated last night of the shortstop's outright sale to the Chicago Cubs. Bob Quinn, according to the tale, had offered his star infielder to Gabby Hartnett for a flat $100,000. However, as the President of the Bees has always maintained that he cannot play a bundle of cash in the infield or outfield, it is believed that only player-for-player deals are under consideration.

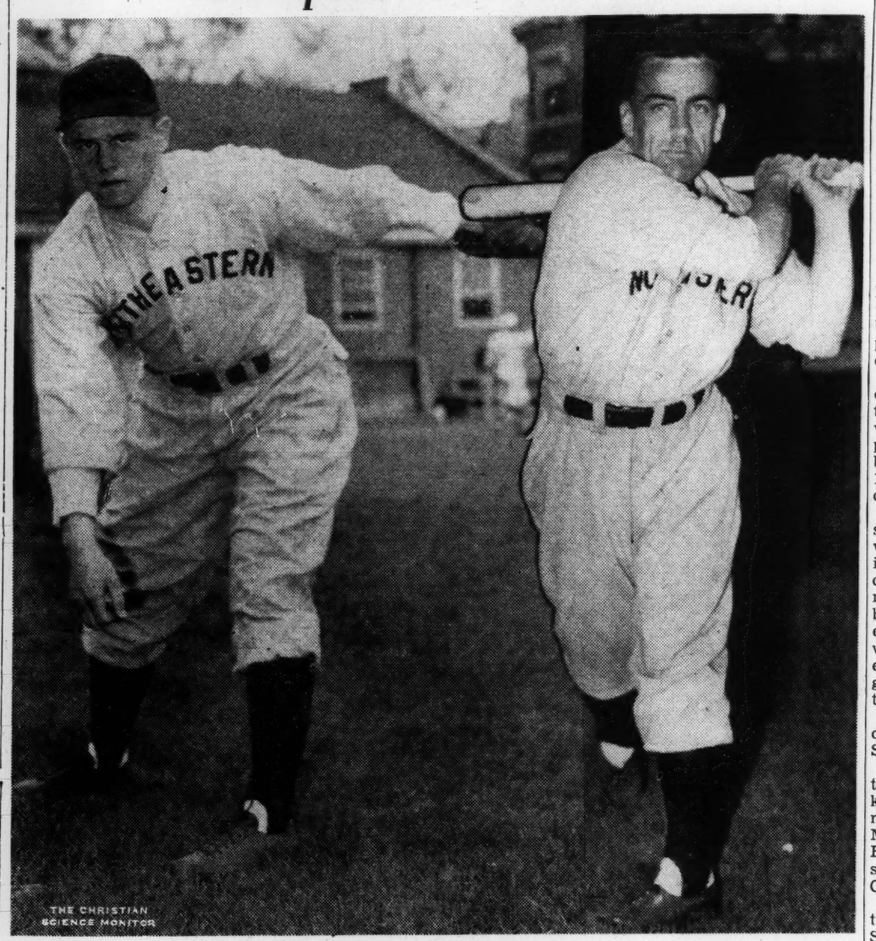
* * *

Briefs . . . Through yesterday, the combined big league schedules called for 274 games . . . Only 206 have been played, thanks to inclement weather . . . Many others were played in conditions more suited for indoor baseball . . . Thirty-five postponements in the American League and 33 in the National . . . Only 14 times this spring has the full daily quota of contests been played . . . Joe Cronin had to signal aid from the bull pen again yesterday, but the Red Sox were hitting hard enough to stop the always-dangerous Tigers, 11-8.

* * *

Cronin, apparently, has temporarily given up on Emerson Dickman as a starting pitcher . . . The manager called the former Washington and Lee ace out of Moe Berg's department once at Chicago and again yesterday . . . Each time the boy has come through with a victory . . . He now has four wins and two losses for the season . . . President Tom Yawkey of the Sox is probably saying: "Anything can happen now. Cramer hit a homer" . . . The center fielder got one yesterday at Detroit . . . For the second successive day, Jimmy Foxx hit for the circuit with the bases loaded, equalling the records of Babe Ruth and Bill Dickey . . . The Sox are in Cleveland today and tomorrow.

Champions for First Time



By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Barry, left, and Wally Sullivan are two outstanding members of Northeastern's varsity baseball team, which this season won its first New England College Conference League championship. The deciding game was played yesterday, and Barry pitched the Huskies to a 7-6 triumph. Sullivan batted in one run, scored one himself, knocked out a long triple, and sparkled defensively in left field.

Trap Shoot Plans Now Are Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn., May 22—Final plans for the Eastern States Trap championships slated for this Saturday and Sunday at the Remington Gun Club have been completed.

Leading fixture on the program will be the 16-yard singles event in which $1,000 guaranteed money has been posted. Trapshooters from all sections of the East are billed to compete in what is expected to be the largest trap shoot ever held in New England.

The four new trap fields will be open Friday afternoon for practice. Starting at 10 a. m. Saturday will be the Eastern States Championship at double targets, a 100 bird event, while at 2 p. m. the 100 target distance handicap championship will get underway.

The 16-yard championship is slated to start at 9 a. m. Sunday with the scattergun artists pounding away at 200 birds. The team championship will be shot concurrently with this event. There will be five classes and five purses in each class in the 16-yard event, with $100 for high gun. All shooters, regardless of ability, will be given ample opportunity to capture a prize.

The Ladies' Eastern States championship will also be held Sunday.

Shooters will be classified on their 1939 registered averages plus known ability. The handicap committee is composed of T. Clarence Marshall, T. H. Lawrence, W. E. Beers, E. H. Bailey, W. A. Peterson, W. C. Labombarde and E. B. Chamberlin.

The Remington Gun Club, long the home of the Great Eastern Skeet championships, the nation's oldest and largest skeet classic, has one of the finest shooting layouts in the country.

Northeastern Nine Takes First N. E. Championship

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It has taken a long time, but students at Northeastern finally have something to cheer about. Their baseball team today is champion of the New England College Conference League with a perfect record of seven victories in seven starts.

Up until now, the Huskies have had little to become excited about, for victories this year have been few and far between. The football team led off last fall by failing to win one game in seven; the basketball team lost six straight games before chalking up a victory and ended up its season with but four wins in 17 contests; the track team had an in-and-out season; and the hockey team, best of the lot through March, finished fourth in the New England League with seven wins and four losses.

This baseball championship, a credit to the coaching of young Herb Gallagher, is the Huskies' first since the league was formed, and is the basis for the best season Northeastern has enjoyed in its baseball history. To date the Huskies have won 11 out of 13 contests, and with only three games remaining with Boston College, Tufts, and Harvard, stand a good chance of annexing the mythical Greater Boston title.

In marching to their title, the intown boys defeated New Hampshire twice, Connecticut twice, Rhode Island State twice, and Maine once. The deciding game was played with New Hampshire yesterday at Huntington Field, Brookline, where the Wildcats went down struggling to a 7-6 defeat.

Uncertainty

For a time yesterday, it appeared that the Huskies might not be able to earn their victory, which would allow the Wildcats an opportunity to take over the championship, for the Durham players have one more league game with Rhode Island at home this Saturday. A double victory would have given New Hampshire a record of eight wins and one defeat for a percentage of .889, as compared with Northeastern's record of six wins and one defeat for a mark of .857?

Credit for the victory yesterday is well distributed over the entire team, for no Husky scored more than one run, and only three players went without a hit. Eddie Barry, the sophomore all-around star from Wellesley, went the full distance to earn the victory, although it appeared for a time that he might be driven from the mound.

Wildcats Led Off

The Wildcats started the scoring in the third inning when they made two runs on three hits. The Huskies tied it up in the fourth, and then took a one-run lead in the fifth, which they increased to a four-run margin in the sixth. The seventh nearly spelled Barry's downfall, when the Durham sluggers lashed out four hits for four runs to tie up the game. The tie was short-lived, however, for the local boys scored the winning run in the last of the seventh.

In winning the game, Northeastern lived up to its reputation as a hard-hitting ball club with a total of 13 safeties, including seven singles, four doubles, one triple, and one home run. Walter Urbanik, first baseman, was the big gun in the Husky attack, with a home run and single in four trips to the plate to drive in four runs. Barry helped his own cause along by getting two doubles. Wally Sullivan, hard-hitting left fielder, hit the only triple of the game when he bounced a ball off the deep centerfield fence, a drive that just missed becoming the third ball in the history of the field to clear that barrier.

Prospects appear good for the Huskies' chances of winning the Greater Boston crown, for they have already defeated Tufts, a team which holds decisions over Harvard and Boston University. Northeastern will probably have its biggest trouble with Boston College, which plays at Huntington Field tomorrow.

* * *

Harold Kopp, freshman coach for the Huskies, had an undefeated season this spring, with a little help from the weather. The yearlings could play only three of 10 scheduled games, winning from Wentworth, Harvard, and New Hampshire. The Pups showed real offensive strength when they scored 29 runs in their three contests. Leading hitters included Jim Reilly of Brighton, third baseman and catcher, with an average of .500; Fred Antinarelli of Watertown, first baseman, .450; and Jim Shea, .400.

* * *

Gallagher thinks he may have an outstanding pitcher coming up to the varsity next season in Fred Rice of Bangor, Maine. The young righthander was listed as a second-string freshman pitcher this spring, but entered the game with Harvard yearlings in the fifth inning to pitch shutout ball, and then went to Durham to allow the Wildcats only three hits in an 8-0 victory.

* * *

Gallagher's team sounds like a football team for next season. Because few regulars will be graduated this June plus the fact that several outstanding prospects are coming up from the freshmen, the team will be two deep.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	24	104	41	.394
Cramer	26	120	45	.375
Williams	26	100	36	.360
Foxx	26	93	29	.312
Doerr	26	108	28	.259
Tabor	26	100	24	.240
Peacock	11	26	6	.230
Cronin	26	92	21	.228
Desautels	21	65	12	.185
Di Maggio	6	17	3	.176
Nonnenkamp	6	5	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lopez	20	68	24	.353
Ross	23	89	30	.337
Miller	23	83	27	.325
Warstler	14	32	10	.313
Rowell	21	58	18	.310
Hassett	23	84	22	.262
West	22	84	22	.262
Cuccinello	18	74	19	.257
Andrews	2	4	1	.250
Cooney	14	32	7	.219
Sisti	13	37	7	.189
Masi	6	15	2	.133
Wietelmann	1	1	0	.000

Ken Clapp of Brown Heads Defenders at Springfield

Six individuals headed by Brown's great Ken Clapp will defend nine titles in the fifty-fourth annual New England intercollegiate track meet at Springfield on Friday and Saturday. Clapp heads the list in three events—the 100, 200, and low hurdles.

Don Smith of Maine will defend in the half-mile and mile. He will be seeking his third straight win in the mile, his second straight in the half.

Other defending champions include Ed Dugger of Tufts in the high hurdles, Ed Swenson of Boston College in the shot put, John McLaughry of Brown in the hammer, and Charlie O'Donnell of Holy Cross in the quarter. In all there will be 35 1939 place winners back in competition. Only in the pole valut will there be a complete absence of any repeat performers. The quarter, mile, shot put, and hammer throw all boast a complete return of 1939 winners. The Holy Cross trio of O'Donnell, Tom Cunningham, and John Wallace are joined by Capt. Frank Mascianica of Northeastern in the quarter. Charlie Rice of Conn., Jim Stanton of Holy Cross, and Warren Jones will battle Smith in the mile.

Following Swenson in the shot put event will be Pres Coan of Amherst, Capt. Bill Gilligan of Boston College, and George Russell of Bates. The hammer throw includes Stan Johnson and Bob Bennett of Maine, and Matt Flaherty of New Hampshire.

Following are the 1939 place winners returning, by events:

100—1. Ken Clapp, Brown.
220—1. Ken Clapp, Brown; 3. Charles O'Donnell, Holy Cross
440—1. Charles O'Donnell, Holy Cross; 2. Tom Cunningham, Holy Cross; 3. John Wallace, Holy Cross; 4. Francis Mascianica, Northeastern.
880—1. Don Smith, Maine; 2. Jim Stanton, Holy Cross; 4. Joseph Shea, Boston College.
Mile—1. Don Smith, Maine; 2. Charles Rice, Conn.; 3. Jim Stanton, Holy Cross; 4. Warren Jones, New Hampshire.
Two-mile—4. Bill Harkins, Boston College.
120-yard high hurdles—1. Ed Dugger, Tufts; 2. Neal Allen Jr.; Bowdoin; 4. Ray Senercal, Rhode Island.
220-yard low hurdles—1. Ken Clapp, Brown; 2. Ed Dugger, Tufts; 4. Ray Senercal, Rhode Island.
High jump—2. Ralph Ryan, Boston College.
Broad jump—4. Lawrence Stewart, New Hampshire.
Shot Put—1 Ed Swenson, Boston College; 2. Pres Coan, Amherst; 3. Bill Gilligan, Boston College; 4. George Russell, Bates.
Hammer—1. John McLaughry, Brown; 2. Stan Johnson, Maine; 3. Bob Bennett, Maine; 4. Matt Flaherty, New Hampshire.
Discus—2. Pres Coan, Amherst; 3. John Gosnell, Brown; 4. Bill Gilligan, Boston College.
Javelin—3. Ed Parkins, Rhode Island.

N. H. Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 22—President Fred Engelhardt will present 125 athletes with "N. H." certificates at the annual University of New Hampshire certificate night in the field house tonight.

The awards, symbolic of athletic proficiency during the regular schedules, will be made for spring and fall sports of 1939 and winter athletics for 1940.

Speaker for the program will be Dartmouth's Director of Athletics, William H. McCarter.

Sports Around the Hub

Class B Tourney Under Way

This is the week the golfers in Massachusetts with the higher handicap cards have their chance for the spotlight. The M. G. A. Class B championship is under way at Blue Hill.

George Brouillard of Thorny Lea, who holds a club handicap of eight, and a State handicap of nine, led the field with a 42-37—79 to win the qualifying medal yesterday. Brouillard came in one stroke ahead of Walter Dray of George Wright, who had 40-40—80. Thirty-two players who scored below the deadline of 93, entered match play for the championship today.

* * *

Ralph Dattman of Milton, centerfield, was elected honorary captain of this season's Boston University baseball team yesterday, the second major sports captaincy election to be announced in two days. Monday Bill Floring of Syracuse, N. Y., was elected to lead the track forces next spring. Minor sport officers chosen yesterday included: Arma Andon of Pelham, N. Y., commodore, Bob Shields of Newton, captain, and Tom Coleman of Quincy, manager, of the dinghy racing fleet; and Ed Corey, re-elected captain of the varsity tennis team.

Canterbury Country Club has lengthened its course for the national open to be played there June 6-8, and golfers familiar with the layout will find the 18-hole route about one stroke tougher. The 14th hole has been stretched from 342 to 403 yards, while a new back tee has been installed for the 18th hole, making the yardage 441 instead of 394. Contestants in the open, however, may not find the course half as tough as the wind, which can whip up within a few minutes and cause scores to mount with the velocity of the breeze.

* * *

Harvard's varsity baseball team was at Hanover today, meeting Dartmouth in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game. This was the first of two meetings for the Crimson and the Green this week, for on Saturday the rivals will play a return engagement at Soldiers Field in Brighton.

* * *

Today was the final day for filing for the N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur sweepstakes to be played at United Shoe from Friday through Sunday. Incidentally, all members of boys' clubs now in Boston attending the annual Boys' Clubs of America convention, have been invited to attend the tournament, and will be admitted free of charge upon showing their membership cards. The invitation was extnded through Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester's professional and the present holder of the Canadian and Philippine open titles.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Grove	6	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	5	2	0	1.000
Wilson	8	1	0	1.000
Dickman	7	4	2	.667
Bagby	5	2	1	.667
Harris	5	2	1	.667
Hash	11	3	2	.600
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	5	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	6	1	0	1.000
Piechota	4	1	0	1.000
Posedel	6	2	2	.500
Swift	4	1	1	.500
Strincevich	6	1	4	.200
Sullivan	7	1	4	.200
Barnicle	6	0	0	.000
Coffman	7	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	1	0	1	.000

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Boston Box Score

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Cramer cf	5	3	3	6	3	0	0
Williams lf	2	3	2	5	1	1	0
Foxx 1b	5	2	2	5	11	1	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	1	5	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	4	4	4	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Desautels c	4	1	2	3	4	0	0
Galehouse p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dickman p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	11	11	24	27	14	0
DETROIT							
Bartell ss	5	1	1	1	3	6	0
McCosky cf	6	3	4	8	2	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	1	1	4	5	2	0
Averill rf	5	6	1	1	2	0	0
Greenberg lf	4	1	1	4	2	0	1
York 1b	5	2	3	7	14	1	0
Higgins 3b	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tebbetts c	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
†Sullivan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trout p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pippen p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seats p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Nelson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	8	16	28	27	15	1

*Batted for Seats in eighth; †batted for Tebbetts in ninth; ‡batted for Benton in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	1	—11
Detroit	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	— 8

Runs batted in, Greenberg, Tebbetts, Averill 2, York 2, Gehringer, McCosky, Foxx 4, Cramer 2, Williams, Doerr 3, Cronin. Two-base hits, York, Desautels, Gehringer. Three-base hits, McCosky 2. Home runs, Greenberg, York, Foxx, Cramer, Doerr, Williams. Double plays, Bartell, Gehringer and York; Higgins, Gehringer and York; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 2, Detroit 10. Base on balls, by Galehouse 2, by Dickman 2, by Trout 4, by Pippin 1. Struck out, by Galehouse 2, by Trout 2, by Seats. Hits, off Galehouse 9 in 4 innings (pitched to one batter in fifth); off Dickman 7 in 5 innings; off Trout 3 in 3 innings; off Pippen 5 in 3 innings (none out in 7th); off Seats, 2 in 2 innings; off Benton, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Dickman; losing pitcher, Trout. Time, 2h. 32m. Umpires, Summers, Quinn and Pigras. Attendance 6,908.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Bees-St. Louis**	"Song Stylist"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Cardinals baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Bees-St. Louis**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Mass. Music Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**Cardinals baseball game**	Organ Concert
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	**European news**	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Bees-St. Louis**	Religious service
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	**Cardinals baseball game**	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	**Boston Bees-St. Louis**	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	**Cardinals baseball game**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Harvard Guardian	Gus Steck's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 **Burns and Allen:**	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Salon Orchestra
7:45 **comedy; music**	"Easy Does It"	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function":	**Hollywood Playhouse:**	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15 the Lads	swing recordings	**dramatization**	Club": R. Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vo-	**'Where Are You From?':**	"Sweet Music"
8:45 drama; War news.	Done?": quiz program	calists; orchestra	**Dr. Henry Lee Smith**	"Home on the Land"
9:00 **Theater: comedy:**	"The Green Hornet":	**Fred Allen Show: Merry**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **music; Ethel Bar-**	mystery drama	**Macs; Portland Hoffa;**	"This War"	Religious service
9:30 **rymore and Sabu**	This Man's Army;	**Allen Art Players; in-**	"Serenade for Strings"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 **in "Daisy Mayme"**	This Man's Army	**terview; orchestra**	"Serenade for Strings"	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**John Gunther, news**	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 **Sen. Bridges, N. H.**	NBC Concert Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30 "Musico": song title	"Front Line Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	**Roosevelt for Peace"; Gov. A. H. James, Pa.**	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:45 guessing game	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge		S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 **Sen. Byrnes, S. C.**	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Senator Barbour, N. J.**	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:30 News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ted Weems' Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:45 Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ted Weems' Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn: songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	Variety Program: Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	kov's Orch.; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 Popular Music	Variety Program: Ra-	"Portia Blake": drama	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	kov's Orch.; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin' "	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; or-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	chestra and soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"On With the Dance"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	Poultry talk	"Request Serenade"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Unitarian Alliance
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Aloah Land": music	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four: hill-	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	billy group	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Hits and Bits"	Legion of Safety
1:45 "Road of Life"	**European news**	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Sing Song Time"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Weather: comedy	News Service	News Service	Vernon Roy Kingsley,
2:15 Vic and Sade	Mastersingers	Hymns of All Churches	Short program	baritone
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Local speakers
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Bees-St. Louis**	Ambassadors of Song
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	**Cardinals baseball**	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**game; Jim Britt, an-**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Bloch Presents	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	**nouncer**	Organ concert
4:00 **Herbert Hoover**	**European news**	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Bees-St. Louis**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **Herbert Hoover**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	**Cardinals baseball**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**game; Jim Britt, an-**	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	**nouncer**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Pop Concert	Will Osborne's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**John B. Kennedy, news**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Monologue	Bailey Axton, songs	"Curtain Calls": re-	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 views	Carson Robinson	"Confidentially Yours"	corded music	Song recital
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	**Musical Americana:**	"Mr. District Attorney":	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers.	**choir and music**	dramatic sketch	**WO RSymphony Orch.**	Arizona Rangers
8:30 "Strange as It	**World Premiere of "Our**	"I Love a Mystery":	Sports Writers' Quiz	Arizona Rangers
8:45 Seems": war news	**Town": interviews**	dramatic sketch	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	"Concert Hall of the	**"Good News of 1940":**	"Voice of Liberty"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 teur hour	Air": **European news**	**music; comedy**	Network program	
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	**"Lesson From Scandi-**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie**	**Herbert Hoover; Gov.**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour	**navia": Louis Johnson**	**Rosenbloom; orchestra**	**Saltonstall; others**	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**John Gunther, news**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Hull House Anniv.	Network sports	**Bob Burns; Frank Mc-**	News Service	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
10:30 "Music in the Air"	Network sports	**Hugh; Robert Preston;**	**Grosse Pointe Hi. School**	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Network sports	**Gloria Jean; orchestra.**	**Annual Concert**	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	"Concert Revue"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Will Bradley's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 Xavier Cugat's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	**George Sterney's Orch.**	"Day's End"
11:45 Xavier Cugat's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Zinn Arthur's Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, May 23

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, May 23

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American and World Affairs: Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard, Chairman.
8:00 p. m.—"Barriers in

Old Heroes Hold Place in Baseball—Fourth Place Decides Coast Track Meet

Jimmy Foxx Holds Own In League

By the Associated Press

Maybe it's weakness creeping up, but a fellow can't escape feeling every once in a while that the old heroes are the best heroes.

There's Jimmy Foxx of the Boston Red Sox. In the 15 years he has been swashbuckling around the American League, a lot of fine new faces have appeared and a lot of them have passed right on out.

But Double-X still is bothering the opposing pitchers with his terrific slugging. He hit a home run with the bases loaded yesterday for the second straight day to help Boston beat the Detroit Tigers 11-8 and get a stronger grip in first place in the junior circuit.

Has 11 Homers

He has hit 11 homers and batted in 38 runs already this spring to set a spectacular pace for the American League. For a while he even was on top in percentage batting, runs scored and other departments, including stolen bases.

Foxx's blow yesterday came in the third inning when Boston was two runs behind. It was what the Sox needed to set them sparking and they punched out three other homers to Detroit's two to win.

In the meantime, the world champion New York Yankees took some of the pressure off Boston by belting the Cleveland Indians 10-2 with a 12-hit attack, led by George Selkirk and Charley Keller. Manager Joe McCarthy reinstated his World Series line-up in spite of the fact the Tribe started a left-hander, Al Milnar, the league's leading pitcher, and the move proved propitious. The performance was all the more impressive because of the three-hit pitching of young Marius Russo.

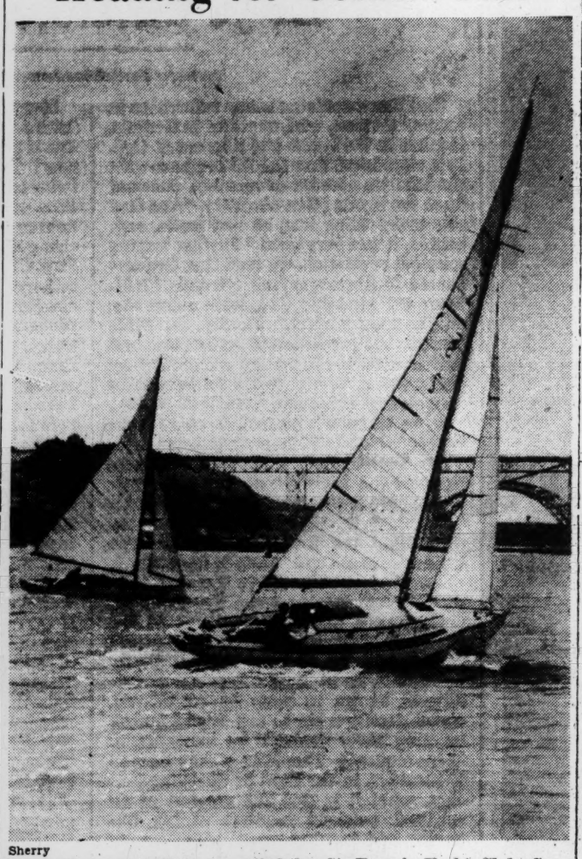
Five for Kuhel

The victory was not sufficient to get the Yanks out of the cellar, however, because the Chicago White Sox edged out the Washington Senators 9-8. Joe Kuhel led the Sox's 15-hit assault with a perfect day at the plate, five hits including a home run and two doubles, but the deciding run was forced across with a walk.

These were the only completed games in the American League. The Philadelphia Athletics started to work out on the St. Louis Browns, with Frank Hayes hitting a home run with the bases loaded, but rain washed out the game in the middle of the fifth.

In the only contest the weather allowed in the National League, the Brooklyn Dodgers squeezed past the Chicago Cubs 4-3 to end a three-game losing streak.

Heading for Golden Gate



Sherry

Bird Class boat, Widgeon, sailed for St. Francis Yacht Club, San Francisco, by Robert H. White, successfully defending the challenge of the Aeolian Yacht Club's Aeolus, center foreground, sailed by Gus Ekberg. The Golden Gate Bridge is just beyond the first windward marker off Crissy Field.

Widgeon Third-Time Victor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — For the third successive year the St. Francis Yacht Club has earned the 45-year-old San Francisco Perpetual Challenge Trophy, having accepted the challenge of the Aeolian Yacht Club and won.

The Bird Class boat, Widgeon, sailed for the St. Francis Club by Robert J. White, sailed far ahead of the Aeolus, under Gus Ekberg's hand.

The famous yachting trophy was first raced for in 1895 and is available for challenge once each year. The St. Francis Club won the trophy from the Aeolians in 1938 and in 1939 successfully defended against the Los Angeles Yacht Club in a race between two six-meter yachts.

The challenging club has the privilege of naming the type of yacht it wishes to sail and the defending club meets the challenge with a boat of the same design if possible or with a boat of comparable rating under the universal rule.

This year, although the Aeolus Club had to give a handicap to the Widgeon, the latter won on a boat-for-boat basis over the 13.75-mile course from San Francisco's Marine shore to Treasure Island to Southampton Shoals and back to the Marina. The largest fleet of spectator yachts on record followed the progress of the racing boats.

Big Ten Saw 11 Olympic Champions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Western Conference Track and Field Championships, 40th renewal of which will be held at Northwestern University May 24th and 25th, have produced no less than 11 Olympic champions who, among them, have won a total of 22 world's titles.

Jesse Owens, the Ohio State ace, accounted for three victories in the 1936 games at Berlin, but his record is surpassed by Archie Hahn of Michigan, who won the 100-meters title in 1904 and 1906 and the 60 meters and 200 meters in 1904.

J. D. Lightbody of Chicago was a three-time winner, at 800 meters and 1,500 meters in 1906 and at the metric mile in 1904. Ralph Rose of Michigan was a shotput winner in 1904, 1908, and 1912.

A double winner was Eddie Tolan of Michigan, who won the two sprint events at the 1932 games in Los Angeles.

Other winners who had first earned reputations as Conference champions were Jackson Scholtz of Missouri, the 1924 200-meter champion; Dan Kinsey of Illinois, 1924 high hurdles champion; George Saling of Iowa, 1932 high hurdles champion; C. E. Dvorak of Michigan, 1904 winner in the pole vault; Harold Osborne of Illinois, 1924 high jump champion; DeHart Hubbard, Michigan's 1924 broad jump champion, and Eddie Gordon, broad jump winner in 1932.

Only in 1920 and 1928 have Conference representatives failed to win an Olympic event. With the 1940 Olympic Games canceled, speculation centers on those of the current crop who might be of Olympic championship caliber.

Outstanding are Roy Cochran of Indiana, international 400-meter hurdles champion; Campbell Kane, one of the most promising middle-distance runners in the world; Archie Harris, another Hoosier whose discus throwing has been of Olympic standard, and Ralph Schwarzkopf, Michigan's distance ace.

Player Groomed For Third Base Becoming Star

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP)—Chunky Ted Jennings, an in-and-out performer when he was charging balls from the shortstop position, is being groomed as a prospective major league third baseman by the San Francisco Seals. The fact is only incidental to this story.

The San Francisco club is probably the outstanding peddler of minor league base hits on the hoof in the game. Since 1918 it has sent something like a million dollars worth of talent to the big show.

Switching Players

Overlooked in the cascade of greenbacks is another matchless enterprise — that of switching players already established in one position into another in which latent ability immediately cropped out to the financial gain of the parties concerned.

In the short patch, Jennings, a product of suburban South San Francisco, was nothing to write home about, in fact, the club gave him permission to make a deal for himself during 1940 spring training. He failed to interest the other seven coast league teams and decided to make a try for third base.

Exceeded Hopes

The result thus far has exceeded expectations. Jennings sidelined the regular owner of the job and the confidence gained, plus a bit of tutoring at the plate, helped boost his batting average. He's hitting a cool .390 after a sojourn in the .400 class.

The case of Jennings, to date, parallels those of Seals predecessors who underwent transformations as the result of skillful manipulations by Charles Graham, President, former manager of the club and himself an old-time catcher.

Shifted Di Maggio

Several years ago, Graham watched a rawboned Italian boy play a few innings at shortstop. He couldn't hit the first baseman with a throw but he could pole the ball. The youngster was converted into an outfielder and none today can say that Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees is miscast in his present position.

Joe's younger brother, Dominic, at present with the Boston Red Sox, had a similar experience.

Paul Waner, who could both pitch and hit, was turned into a fly-chaser. For his services Pittsburgh paid $65,000.

Other prominents went through the same presto-chango business.

Turning Night Into Day

Westinghouse

One of the eight big steel towers installed on the Polo Grounds grandstand roof which support the Giants' new 200-million candlepower lighting system built by Westinghouse. The towers are 150 feet above the ground. A battery of 836 individual floodlights on the tower crossarms will turn night into day for the first time when the Giants play the Boston Bees May 24. This game will be the New York team's initial experience under lights in Manhattan.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Night Schedule Under Way

The night version of big league baseball is scheduled to get under way this week at Philadelphia, New York and St. Louis. The Phillies open at home with the Cubs tonight, the Giants inaugurate their nocturnal adventure by entertaining the Bees at the Polo Grounds on Friday, and the Browns make their initial home appearance under the lights the same evening against Cleveland. In all, the majors will play 70 contests this season after dark, with only the Yankees, Senators, Red Sox, and Tigers in the American League, and Boston and Chicago in the National, outside the circle. For the first time more parks will have lights than those which do not.

Thus, night baseball has taken another step forward. A majority of rival club owners told Larry MacPhail he was out of order when he introduced the innovation at Cincinnati in 1935. But the merry clicking of turnstiles quickly turned the heads of skeptics, who today admit that the arc game is here to stay. The last of the holdouts may be converted by the end of the current season and their parks lighted by 1941.

Mack a Pioneer

The spread of the "innovation" was slow in the beginning, but has run like wildfire in the past two years. MacPhail installed lights at Ebbets Field in 1938. Connie Mack kept abreast of the times by being the pioneer in the American League. As the Phillies had moved into Shibe Park in 1938, they became Club No. 3 in the National. Cleveland installed lights at their Municipal Stadium and played the first game June 27, against Detroit, before a crowd of 55,305 fans. The White Sox fell in line late in the season, in time to play seven contests.

On June 26, the Athletics, although lurking in the second division, played the Yankees before 33,074 — Connie Mack's second largest gathering of the year. The veteran Philadelphia leader found out that having seven night dates was like adding seven extra Sundays to the schedule. The increased revenue enabled him to go out and buy more players, and his 1940 club is showing better balance as a result. Without the arcs, Connie could not have gone so high in the open market for Benny McCoy.

Griffith Interested

This season, along with the Giants, the Pirates and Cardinals will play under lights at home. As the Browns and Cards use the same park, the former joins the American League contingent. Clark Griffith is still giving the situation consideration at Washington, although plans appear suspended at the moment.

The Polo Grounds, an ideal construction for the game, will be flooded with a 200-million candlepower Westinghouse system, consisting of 836 individual bulbs mounted on eight towers. The towers are 150 feet in height. Two are placed at home plate—or over it; one each at first and third bases, and four in the outfield. The Giants and their guests will see the ball better than they do during sunless daylight engagements.

Lights Focused

It is interesting to watch the engineers focus the lights. Actually, each bulb is directed at a certain spot, and it takes many hours to complete this work. The trick is accomplished by placing square boxes at mathematically precise spots on the field and aiming each light beam, with the aid of a special rifle-type sight, at the flat surface of a box. In this way, light is distributed systematically, with concentration on the spots where activity is apt to be most apparent. The heaviest beams, of course, are directed in the vicinity of home plate and the pitcher's box.

With the Giants and Dodgers giving New York's baseball population the nocturnal pastime, it seems only a matter of months before the Yankees will yield. Attendance at Yankee Stadium has not been too good this spring, and the building of light towers may be hastened if the world champions continue to wallow in the lower half of the American League.

Husky Discus Thrower Wins Point That Sways Balance

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Did you ever hear of a track meet being decided by a fourth place in the discus event? Yet that's what happened at the 1940 Northern division Pacific Coast Conference track and field championships, as Washington State college continued its cinder monopoly.

At the end of the mile relay race, usually the concluding event of a track meet, the 3,500 spectators in the University of Washington stadium remained in their seats, anxiously awaiting the results of the discus competition.

Results from 14 of the 15 events had given Washington State a five-point lead over the Washington Huskies. Finally the judges finished measuring the last discus throw, and the loudspeaker blared forth, "First—Barr of Washington." A thunderous ovation arose from the crowd, realizing the five points for first place put the Huskies even with their rivals.

Fourth—Stone

"Second — Howard of Idaho; third—Blackledge of Oregon State; and fourth," here the announcer paused a moment knowing he had news to break to the home-town crowd. "Fourth—Stone of Washington State."

Yes, a discus throw of 140ft. 6⅝in. by Earle Stone of Washington State was the point that gave the Cougars first place with 45½ points, barely edging the Huskies with 44½ points. Oregon was third with 31, Idaho and Oregon State tied with 18, and Montana last with 5.

The meet was as thrilling as the closeness of the score indicates, with upsets occurring all day. Rival coaches no doubt regretted their act of generosity in allowing Lee Orr an added year of competition, for the Cougar ace won three events, the 220 and 440-yard dashes and the low hurdles.

Point Winners

Orr, half miler Bill Dale, and distance runner Dixon Garner accounted for 28 of the Washington State points, which proved too big a margin for the all-around strength of the Huskies.

Washington lost out by failing to qualify any men in the javelin and pole vault events, where past performances figured the Huskies for eight points.

A brisk wind made most of the times slow, but did not prevent Idaho's Phil Leibowitz from setting a new Northern Division mile record in the outstanding race of the day.

Surprise Spurt

Leibowitz stayed right up with the favorite, Garner, until the last 220 yards. Then, when everyone was expecting to see Garner step out with his famous finishing sprint, the Idaho runner suddenly shot past his opponent and came winging down the homestretch to win going away. The time was 4m. 12.2s., breaking Garner's record of 4m. 16.4s., set last year.

Other good performances were turned in by Boyd Brown, Oregon javelin tosser, who hurled the spear 223ft. 6in.; Kjell Qvale, Washington sophomore sprinter, who won the 100-yard dash and placed second to Orr in the 220; and the Husky relay team that upset the Cougars in a fast 3m. 17.3s. race.

Star performers of all the Northwest schools journey to Los Angeles for the Coast Conference meet May 25.

* * *

Oregon State College still leads the collegiate baseball parade, but the Beaver margin has been cut down by two losses to Washington State.

After winning nine of their first ten games, the Corvallis lads ran into trouble at Pullman, as the Cougars won 8-0 and 6-3 behind the air-tight pitching of Louie McCollum and Bill Sewell.

Four games remain on the Beaver schedule, two against Washington and two against Oregon.

* * *

Seattle's youthful Mayor, Arthur Langlie, gets into the headlines again. Invited to take part in the ceremonies at the opening of the new West Seattle municipal golf course, Mayor Langlie proceeded to tour the difficult course with the good score of 79.

This, added to his baseball skill displayed at the opening baseball game, have established him as a "regular fellow" with the citizens of this city. Langlie was a former baseball captain and star infielder at Washington.

While the experts and the rest of a record opening day crowd of 548 golfers were talking about how "tough" the course was, Harry Givan proceeded to shoot a 67 and make it look easy.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Hayes, Athletics	24	80	15	33	.413
Averill, Tigers	18	52	5	23	.404
Finney, Red Sox	24	104	19	41	.394
Danning, Giants	25	97	14	37	.3814
Lombardi, Reds	24	84	15	32	.3810
Gustine, Pirates	14	53	6	19	.358

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	11	Mize, Cardinals	12
Kuhel, White Sox	8	Ten tied with	4
Trosky, Indians	8		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	38	Danning, Giants	25
Walker, Senators	28	Mize, Cardinals	25
Trosky Indians	23	Lombardi, Reds	24
Heath, Indians	23		

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 21

Northeastern 7, New Hampshire 6.
Syracuse 1, St. Lawrence 1. (14 innings.)
Bowdoin at Maine, rain.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Result May 21

St. Lawrence 4, Syracuse 2.

Oklahoma Aggie Youngster Jumped Too High Too Early

STILLWATER, Okla. (AP) — Lean Don Boydston, sophomore sensation of the Oklahoma Aggie track squad who came within an elbow of smashing the world high jump record two months ago, is still up in the air—trying to figure how he got that far off the ground.

In his first appearance on the varsity squad, the Aggie thin man soared 6ft. 8¼in. to win the event at the Southwest Exposition meet in Fort Worth, Texas, March 16.

A few minutes later, spectators and participants held their breath as Don took off with the bar at 6ft. 10in., a quarter-inch above the world record.

Find of Season

He was over—all 6ft. 2in. of him—except an elbow which nicked the cross-bar and sent it spinning to the ground behind him. The sports world hailed him as the find of the season.

But a half dozen meets have come and gone since then, and the 19-year-old sophomore hasn't even been close to the world mark of 6ft. 9¾in. set by Cornelius Johnson of Compton, Calif., Junior College and David Albritton of Ohio State at New York in 1936.

Now Don is almost sorry his initial performance was so good. "I put myself on the spot," he said today. "Everybody expects me to break a record every time I go out." In fact, his near-record jump at Fort Worth may be the indirect reason for his failure to repeat.

Moved Up Stand

At the Texas Relays at Austin, April 7, officials wanted the customers to be closer to this youngster who had leaped to fame only three weeks before. So they moved the high jump event to the broad jump pit, directly in front of the stands.

On his first attempt, Boydston bumped his left leg against the concrete curb of the near-by cinder track and dropped out at 6ft. 3½in.

More Meets Coming

Boydston will be banking on the sun to help him in the Missouri Valley meet at Des Moines this week end and in the National Intercollegiate meet at Minneapolis, June 21-22, and the National A. A. U at Fresno, Calif., the following week end.

"I've about given up hope of trying for the world record any more this year," he says. "Right now I can't do better than 6ft. 7in."

How about next year? That's something else.

"I know I've got it in me. I think I can break that record next year."

Only One Upset In Women's Golf At Fort Worth

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 22 (AP)—Levelled to the favorites, with one exception, the Women's Southern Golf Association tournament went through the first round yesterday with par battered, equaled and bruised.

Out of the opening round came only one surprise. Edna Saenger, of Shreveport, La., former champion of her state and only two years ago the Texas women's open champion, collapsed before the errorless short game of Mrs. W. T. Stafford, of Dallas, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, medalist; the national champion, Betty Jameson; the defending champion, Marion Miley; Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, the Texas champion and home town idol; Dorothy Kirby, of Atlanta, runner-up in the national last year, and the rest methodically wrestled par in easy triumphs.

To Mrs. Goldthwaite went the honors for the finest round of the day. She stroked a 36, one under par, on the first nine and then ran out her match with Mrs. Jamie Odom, of Austin, Texas, 8 and 6, with three more pars on the last nine.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Hayes, Philadelphia, .413; Averill, Detroit, .404.
Runs—Case, Washington, 29; Moses, Philadelphia, and Foxx, Boston, 27.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 38; Walker, Washington, 28.
Hits—Cramer, Boston, 45; Finney, Boston, and Walker, Washington, 41.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 12; Mack, Cleveland, 10.
Triples—Judnich, St. Louis, and Lewis, Washington, 4.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 11; Trosky, Cleveland, and Kuhel, Chicago, 8.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 10; Walker, Washington, 6.
Pitching—Milnar, Cleveland, and Dean, Philadelphia, 4-1.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, and Lombardi, Cincinnati, .381.
Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 25; F. McCormick and Goodman, Cincinnati, and West, Boston, 20.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, and Mize, St. Louis, 25.
Hits—Mize, St. Louis, Danning, New York, and Leiber, Chicago, 37.
Doubles—Werber, Cincinnati, Danning, New York, and Padgett, St. Louis, 8.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 6; Camilli, Dodgers, 4.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 12; Ten tied with 4.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 6; Werber, Cincinnati, and Danning and Whitehead, New York, 3.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 6-0; Mulcahy, Philadelphia, and Melton, New York, 6-1.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 2, Buffalo 0.
Newark 5, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 5, Montreal 4.
Baltimore 5, Syracuse 2.

American Association

Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 3.
Kansas City 2, Milwaukee 2 (tie) (11 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 2.
Seattle 4, Oakland 0.
San Francisco 5, San Diego 4.
Hollywood 8, Portland 6.

Southern Association

Atlanta 12, Birmingham 1.
Knoxville 9, Memphis 5.
Chattanooga 11, New Orleans 3.
Little Rock 6, Nashville 5 (12 innings).

Texas League

Dallas 5, Beaumont 3.
Houston 5, Fort Worth 2.
Oklahoma City 3, San Antonio 0.
Shreveport 4, Tulsa 0.

Eastern League

Albany 7, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Binghamton 9, Scranton 8.
Williamsport 6, Springfield 3.
Elmira 6, Hartford 5.

Fifth Conference Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—The University of Alabama baseball team copped its fifth Conference title in seven years this season when it won 12 and lost one in Conference competition this spring. Other Tide titles during the past seven years were in 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1938.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Result May 21

Wesleyan 83½, Connecticut 83⅛.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Dolph Camilli, Dodgers — His single with bases loaded in ninth inning brought 4-3 victory over Cubs.

Marius Russo, Yankees — Held Indians to three scattered hits in stopping new losing streak of champs.

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox — Hit home run with bases loaded for second successive day to blast Tigers 11-8.

Joe Kuhel, White Sox—Had perfect day at bat, with five hits, including home run and two doubles, as Chicago edged out Senators 9-8.

Bourque Signed

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Claude Bourque, goaltender for the Montreal Canadiens, has been signed by the Philadelphia Ramblers for the 1940-41 season, Manager Herb Gardiner has announced. He will replace Bert Gardiner, who went to the Canadiens in a recent deal arranged by Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers, parent of the local club.

New Stadium

WAKE FOREST, N. C. (AP)—The new football stadium at Wake Forest will be ready for use next fall. Work on the structure, which has a seating capacity of 15,015, began in March.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	19	7	.731
Cleveland	17	10	.629
Detroit	14	12	.538
Philadelphia	12	14	.462
Washington	12	16	.429
St. Louis	10	14	.416
Chicago	11	16	.409
New York	10	16	.384

Results May 21

Boston 11, Detroit 8.
New York 10, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 9, Washington 8.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, rain.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	18	7	.720
Brooklyn	17	8	.640
New York	14	11	.560
Chicago	16	13	.551
Philadelphia	11	12	.478
St. Louis	10	13	.370
Boston	8	15	.348
Pittsburgh	6	17	.261

Results May 21

Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3.
Other games postponed.

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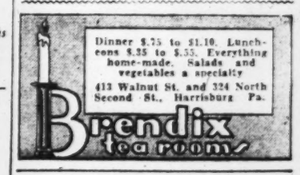

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The Home Forum

All Quiet

WHEN I STEPPED out of the customs examination room, I blinked in the cold bright sunlight. Taro's mother met me there in the long corridor. She was an old woman with a pale, wrinkled face and very blue eyes. I had never seen her before, but she knew me without hesitation. She took both my hands in hers that were rough and cold.

"We have been waiting for you a long time," she said.

It was such a long time that I felt numb. She took me down many streets that were cobblestoned, gray and twisting, and finally into a house. In a low-ceilinged room, there was a fire burning.

She took off my coat and hat and touched her hand to my hair, which I realized must be strange and dark to her. Then she sat down and I dropped before the fire to warm my hands. Kneeling on the hearth, I looked up to this old woman knitting, with her blue eyes full of concern.

"Don't look up at me that way," she said brusquely. "You are not yet my daughter-in-law."

"Mother!" I cried involuntarily, as a child who is lost calls for its mother.

Taro's mother drew me to her and I sat looking into the fire, soothed by her hand on my head. As close as this, I no longer thought of Taro. I felt quiet now, patient of waiting.

* * *

And suddenly I knew that Taro was there, though no noise gave him away and my back was turned to the door. I looked around quickly and stood up, and he was there in the doorway—so much and so little as I had remembered him.

"Taro—" I said, and my voice was scarcely audible.

His blue eyes were so blue. He stood so tall in the little room. He was so straight in the uniform with the wings on the collar that I had never seen before.

* * *

He kissed my hand and led me to the chair on the other side of the fireplace.

"You've been a long time coming," he said, and the voice was real that I had tried to hear three thousand miles away.

"Now you must tell me about the journey," he said.

I thought—"This is the worst. In a little while, we shall be used to each other."

* * *

So I started to tell about the trip.

"I wasn't sure I was coming till the day we sailed. It was so hard to get a passport. We had rough weather all the way. I was glad of that. Some of the waves were as high as the mast, I think. Sometimes we saw other ships that were painted gray, and once a ship stopped us and took the mail. Later we were warned of mines nearby and which way to go. Someone said it was a submarine that told us that— So here I am. They searched me carefully at the customs house to make sure I was not a spy."

* * *

The past weeks seemed no time at all, blown away like a dream. And this moment before the fire was interminable with no clock to tick it away.

"An ocean ship has not been in our harbor for a hundred years," said Taro's mother. She stood up then and smiled and went away.

So Taro and I were alone. I did not look at him then. I looked down at my hands that were lying quiet and useless in my lap. And, when Taro put his hands on them, I looked at his that were strong and nervous, that I had known so well so long ago.

* * *

"Am I changed?" he said. "I feel as if I were changed—as if I should never be quite simply happy again.

"Do you remember once I said to you that I should never belong to anyone as much as to my airplane? Never find the joy in anyone that I found flying three thousand feet high at a great speed? It was beautiful then. Do you remember you said that even that would not matter with you, and that you smiled?

"Now it is something else I want to explain to you.

"Now I have a heavy armored plane to fly. I have already driven back enemy planes that tried to fly over our land. I have shot at them with my guns, and dropped bombs as a warning over their border. And the feeling of doing that is—how shall I tell you? You feel so powerful and so proud that you do not want to stop. You feel like a god with destruction in your hands. The speed and the strong engine and the guns are like a fever.

"I hate that feeling and I am also afraid of it. I had to tell you this first of all."

* * *

I looked up at Taro and saw in his blue eyes the torn feelings and the trouble.

"Even that will not matter with me," I said finally, but I could not smile.

"I had to tell you this before I dared to say I need you here with me," he said.

When I looked down again, I saw our hands gripped fast together, the knuckles white.

CAROL LACKEY

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG WOMAN: *A Painting Attributed to Pieter Pourbus*

THIS CHARMING PORTRAIT has recently come to the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It is believed to have been painted by Pieter Pourbus, who is considered a Flemish painter, for he spent the better part of his life in Bruges. He came there in 1538 and, after entering the workshop of Lancelot Blondeel, married the daughter of that painter. In 1543 he became a member of the Guild of Bruges. He painted religious subjects as well as personal portraits, and also designed cartoons for stained glass.

This portrait is painted in the clear, neat, and precise way which is typical of the Flemish. The features are delicately modeled, while the cap, chain, and white ruff add a great deal of decorative charm to the picture.

"Be ye therefore perfect"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE contains many references to the perfect man, who, as stated in Genesis, is made in the image and likeness of God. It is significant that the Bible opens with the sublime account of creation, summed up in the words (Genesis 1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Further tracing spiritual revelation, we read that God appeared to Abram, saying (Genesis 17:1), "I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect." Finally, the Bible presents the revelation of perfect God and perfect man, as taught and exemplified by Christ Jesus, who gave his followers this unequivocal command (Matthew 5:48): "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

An enlightened and comprehensive study of the Bible shows that these references are not isolated texts, but strands of a golden thread of revelation running throughout the Scriptures for all who have eyes to see and hearts to understand.

Jesus' command, "Be ye therefore perfect," is still ringing down the centuries, presenting a startling challenge to the vast body of Christians, who, for the most part, regard the command as practically impossible, or at least incapable, of fulfillment except in some far-off heaven. Now a good teacher in any line of human learning never demands an impossibility of his students. Therefore it may be well to consider, in the light of Christian Science, what it is that the greatest of all spiritual teachers requires of his followers, and to what extent his command is capable of practical application and present fulfillment.

The reason for the failure of Christians to comply with Jesus' demand lies in a misconception of the nature of God and man, and the impossibility of attaining perfection on a material basis. In his illustration of grape and thorn, and fig and thistle, Jesus showed that the fruit must always correspond with the nature of the seed; in other words, that it is impossible for a wholly good and perfect cause to produce an evil or imperfect effect, or for a fundamentally imperfect concept ever to express perfection. Jesus did not teach that man, once perfect, has ceased to be so, and that at some future time he will again become perfect. As understood in Christian Science, his command, "Be ye therefore perfect," is based upon the eternal truth of spiritual being, which, from everlasting to everlasting, has remained unchanged.

Many believe that in some hypothetical future they will attain unto perfection If this is a fact, then may not man be perfect now? To illustrate: If the statement that twice two is four will be true at any future time, or ever was true in the past, it must be true now, for facts remain forever unchanged. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 242): "Christian Science is absolute; it is neither behind the point of perfection nor advancing towards it; it is at this point and must be practised therefrom. Unless you fully perceive that you are the child of God, hence perfect, you have no Principle to demonstrate and no rule for its demonstration."

What, the beginner may ask, is one to do when confronted by the imperfection, sin, sickness, and death so apparent in human experience? Following the teaching and example of Jesus, we must turn from the false testimony of the material senses and recognize the underlying perfection of being, the ever-present reality—God, Spirit, and His spiritual creation. If we maintain this position to the exclusion of the opposite belief, we cannot fail of success in healing. Thus Christian Scientists are daily furnishing the "signs following" (Mark 16:20) which Jesus demanded of those who understand and practice his teachings. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Perfection, completeness, harmony, then, are to be realized, not in some far-off future, but now, as we identify our true selfhood as spiritual, as we consciously reflect the one Mind, God.

Christian Science, given to the world by Mrs. Eddy, is indeed the culmination of all Bible prophecy and revelation. It reveals that for which mankind has longed and worked and prayed throughout the ages, namely, the practical, available, demonstrable truth that man, made in the image and likeness of God, is perfect now, even as his "Father which is in heaven is perfect."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

American Beauty

Softly,
Note by crimson note,
The awakening flower
Unfolds its radiant
Secret song.

ROBERT C. DODSON

There Are Daisies in the Grass

MAY 15TH. The lawn is very gay with daisies, which is just what it should not be. It is difficult, though, to dig them up . . . for they are far more interesting than the grass and seem to have such a perfect right to be growing in the turf.

Are they not of all 'flouris the floure,' 'the day's eye,' 'the very robin of flowers,' and an emblem of fidelity in love? They are, too, the sole representative of their genus in England, so who am I, or anyone else for that matter, to yank them up with an old dinner knife? In all their characteristics they are so truly British, being sturdy and independent, their dark leathery leaves being so tough that even geese will not eat them. They never allowed themselves to be turned into cordials or beautifiers in the days when most plants were pressed into that service.

But, above everything else, they are the children's flower, their faint scent always bringing back memories of long ago. . . .

May 26th. The first moon-daisy opened its eye on the railway bank to-day. Is there any other flower able to boast of so many names: ox-eyed daisy, daisy goldkins, marguerite, horse-daisy, great white daisy, and others; and can there be any ordinary, everyday, common sort of plant with so grand a title as Chrysanthemum leucanthemum? There are few prettier, or, except to the farmer, more welcome flowers. But so much was it disliked by our Danish neighbours that a law was made in Denmark enforcing its eradication. One would like to know how this was carried out: not that one has the least wish to have the marguerite eradicated—far from it—but it might be a useful law to apply to other less beautiful and more rampageous things.

The Danish farmers are so thorough in all they do, even being able to make their bacon pigs produce streaks in exactly the same places, that they are, no doubt, more successful with their laws than we should ever be in our own more happy-go-lucky land, and one concludes short work was made of the poor ox-eyed daisy.—From "A Country Garden," by ETHEL ARMITAGE. (London and New York: Macmillan.)

Wings Over Summer

I have seen Spring Ushers dance
forth on first reconnaisance,
seen the buddleia blossom swell
for the lazy Tortoise-shell.

Painted Lady, never miss
patterned fur in chrysalis;
you shall have a gaudier bloom
when you leave your changing-room.

Now in honeyed port of call
lingers the Red Admiral;
sailing past him, you must dip
your bright ensign, Orange-Tip.

Blues and Whites and Yellows rock
on the masted Hollyhock,
like a sudden signal flown
from a code-book of their own.

Tiny Coppers take the air,
uttered by no mint they were,
and of rarer currency
Silver-washed Fritillary.

Now the Sulphur sulphur-bright
burns with an intenser light,
and the Peacock's vivid eye
shames the peacock strutting by.

Purple Emperor, mount your throne;
here your sovereignty we own.
Taste delight of warmth and sun,
crowned and sceptered papillon.

Past the summer's pastures far,
past where autumn's airfields are,
past the cold and lovely skies
filled with crystal butterflies,

Earth shall once again unveil
powdered wing and glowing scale,
and in quiet ecstasy
mark your choreography.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

A Little Boy's First Journey

AS THE CART rumbled out the day had brightened. Uncle Matt was perched high, and Jerry sat tiny by his side. With each lurch and jolt of the wheels the boy felt as if a power were shaking him, but his discomfort as he was jerked and bounced and wrenched, riding loosely on the board, was mingled with an excitement that increased with each turn of the road. It was new to be sitting high up in the world, dressed in his Sunday best and heading proudly for Kilkenny. When they stopped for a moment, to take a bundle at the Cross from Ellen Grace, Jerry hung his head at her laughing comments and tried to burrow into Uncle Matt. But inside he was not as shy as he pretended to be. . . . So far, he remembered the countryside, up to two miles from home, but a foreign country soon opened about him that he failed to remember, and he gave it his full silent attention.

Their own country was a rippled plateau with green banks and high hedges that had become fuzzed during the winter's moisture. These hedges were a greenish gold in the lucid morning, but in half an hour they fell away as the road skirted a hill. To the east the boy saw vast skies that filled him with awe. One side of the world had been taken away, and he gazed over an expanse of country that gave him an indefinable delight in its freedom. . . .

He had turned his head to see the hills, and when he looked back again they had skirted their own hill and were facing south. It was a rapid decline into the valley, and at the foot of it was a blur that was not a woodland. It was some miles away. The valley rounded into a gentle amphitheatre, and deep in its tiny arena lay the Fair City. Its new cathedral thrust itself above a level of grey slate roofs, while nearer stood a round tower and an old cathedral weathered by centuries into a cool passivity of tone. The whole apparition was strangely quiescent, nestling under a wisp or two of smoke. Comatose though it was, it caught Jerry's eye with wonder, especially as an upturned window, a greenhouse, flashed the sunlight for miles around. . . .

Jerry sat as tight as the bumpy road would permit. In a firm grip he kept the half crown that Maggie had jammed into his paw as he was leaving. His gaze was for the most part straight ahead, over Doll's rounded quarters and down the road. He watched the big trees with surprise, the hens loose in front of the cottages, and the enlivened blackbirds. He cried out, "Ooh, look," when he passed a house with a spoked wheel painted on it. That was a forge. His eye followed the winding avenue up to a small manor house and dwelt on the delightful box fence clipped into green birds. . . . The journey was endlessly and deliciously unfamiliar.—From "The Green Lion," by FRANCIS HACKETT, copyright, 1936, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

Arab Housetops Under the Moon

DUSK HAS JUST FALLEN. A New England moon, turning at the full, brightens from white to gold above the tree tops. The air is heavy with the fullness of summer, and the odor of syringa and early roses hangs like a cloud about me.

On such a night in Hammamet, on that Barbary coast which is half a world away, the moon will be newly minted silver, heavy and sharp and warm from the melting. There will be perhaps a pink cloud about it—do not ask me how, but I have seen it! The terrace of our villa, the flat whitewashed roof, like a floor among the tops of the date-palms and the pepper-trees, will be paved and washed with silver, and silver will drip from the fat thorny leaves of the cactus hedge and touch the orange-blossoms to filigree. Mingled with the scent of the roses and the orange-blossoms will come a pungent spicy odor. What it is I do not know, nor where it comes from; yet it seems to be everywhere, to drift on every breeze, a fragrant symbol of this land of the Arabs, where the nose is still an honored member of society and sweets are spread for its delectation.

Beyond the ring of the garden, gray-green now in the moonlight, the white sand of the beach is silver-gray, and beyond that again breathes the warm sea, the sea that is so much bluer and so much saltier than the seas of home. To the left we can just discern the frowning turtle-gray mass of the Kasbah, the old Saracen fort that dominates the village. With the gray tessellated walls of the village itself, relic of some older, more savage time, falling now into decay, the Kasbah gives the town from the sea a look of embattled belligerence that quite belies the kindly fisherfolk who dwell beneath it.

Under the silver magic of the moon the housetops of the town gleam like the sugar houses in the fairy-tale, white and crisp and immaterial. They are a kingdom in themselves, these housetops, the kingdom of the hidden Arab women. Lifted out of sight of the street—and the men—the roofs stretch in many levels, each level the height of a house, from wall to wall of the village. Many of them are accessible one to another. With a ladder one might pass anywhere. Here the women stretch their many-colored cloths to dry in the sun; here they bake the flat loaves of Arabian bread, fragrant with caraway.—From "The World at My Shoulder," by EUNICE TIETJENS. (New York: Macmillan.)

"Fiți dar desăvîrșiți"

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

BIBLIA VORBEȘTE adesea de omul desăvârșit care, după cum spune Genesa, este făcut după chipul și asemănarea lui Dumnezeu. Este semnificativ că Biblia începe cu narația creației, rezumată în cuvintele din Genesa 1:31: "Dumnezeu s'a uitat la tot ce făcuse; și iată că erau foarte bune". Urmând mai departe revelația spirituală, citim în Genesa 17:1, că Dumnezeu s'a arătat lui Avraam și i-a zis: "Eu sînt Dumnezeul Cel atotputernic. Umblă înaintea Mea, și fii fără prihană". Ca încheiere, Biblia ne înfățișează revelația Dumnezeului desăvârșit și a omului desăvârșit, așa cum a propovăduit și a arătat Hristos Iisus, care a dat discipolilor lui această poruncă hotărîtoare (Matei 5:48): "Fiți dar desăvîrșiți, după cum și Tatăl vostru cel ceresc este desăvîrșit".

Dacă studiem Biblia cu un cuget luminat și înțelegător, vom vedea că aceste citate nu sunt texte izolate, ci că ele sunt urmele unui fir de aur al revelației, care se desfășoară dela un capăt la celălalt al Scripturilor, pentru toți cei care au ochi să vadă și inimi să înțeleagă.

Porunca lui Iisus: "Fiți dar desăvîrșiți", tot mai răsună de-a-lungul veacurilor ca o puternică chemare la trezire adresată marei comunități a Creștinilor, care în cea mai mare parte socotesc că, practic, porunca nu poate fi îndeplinită, sau cel mult, ar putea fi înfăptuită numai într'un cer îndepărtat. Se știe, că un bun învățător, în orice ramură a științei omenești, nu cere niciodată elevilor lui ceva ce ei nu pot îndeplini. De aceea este bine să cercetăm, în lumina Științei Creștine, ce cere discipolilor lui, cel mai mare dintre toți învățătorii spirituali, și în ce măsură porunca se poate aplica într'un mod practic, și cum poate fi îndeplinită acum.

Cauza care împiedecă pe Creștini să se supună poruncii lui Iisus, este o concepție greșită despre natura lui Dumnezeu și a omului, și neputința de a ajunge la perfecțiune dela o bază materială. În pildele sale despre struguri și spini, despre smochine și mărăcini, Iisus a arătat că roadele trebue să corespundă întotdeauna cu natura seminței lor; cu alte cuvinte, că este cu neputință ca o cauză cu totul bună și perfectă să producă un efect rău sau imperfect, sau ca un concept fundamental imperfect să exprime vreodată perfecțiunea. Iisus n'a spus că omul, care a fost odată perfect, a încetat de a mai fi astfel și că el, cândva în viitor, va deveni din nou perfect. Așa cum este înțeleasă în Știința Creștină, porunca să: "Fiți dar desăvîrșiți" este întemeiată pe adevărul etern al ființei spirituale, care din vecinicie în vecinicie a rămas neschimbată.

Mulți cred că într'un viitor nesigur vor ajunge la perfecțiune. Dacă aceasta este un fapt, atunci dece nu ar fi omul perfect acum? De exemplu: dacă enunțarea că de două ori doi fac patru va fi adevărată cândva în viitor, sau a fost adevărată vreodată în trecut, ea trebue să fie adevărată acum, fiindcă faptele rămân pentru totdeauna neschimbate. Mary Baker Eddy scrie în "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Prima Biserică a lui Hristos, Științistă, și Miscellanea, p. 242): "Știința Creștină este absolută; ea nu este nici dincolo de punctul perfecțiunei și nici nu înaintează către el; ea este chiar în acest punct și trebue să fie practicată plecând din acest punct. Până ce nu-ți dai bine seama că ești copilul lui Dumnezeu, deci desăvârșit, nu ai nici un Principiu de demonstrat și nici o regulă pentru demonstrarea lui".

Începătorul ar putea întreba: ce trebue să facă acela care e pus în fața imperfecțiunei, a păcatului, a bolii și a morții, care sunt așa de vădite în viața omenească? Urmând învățătura și pilda lui Iisus, trebue să ne îndepărtăm dela mărturia falsă a simțurilor materiale și să recunoaștem perfecțiunea fundamentală a ființei, realitatea întotdeauna de față—Dumnezeu, Spirit și creația Sa spirituală. Dacă rămânem statornici pe această poziție, respingând crezarea opusă, vom reuși negreșit în vindecare. Astfel Științiștii Creștini dau zilnic dovada de "semnele care însoțeau Cuvîntul" (Marcu 16:20), semne pe care Iisus le-a cerut dela acei care înțeleg și pun învățătura lui în practică. În cartea ei fundamentală "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor) Mary Baker Eddy scrie (pp. 476, 477): "Iisus a văzut în Știință pe omul desăvârșit care îi apărea lui acolo unde omul muritor păcătos apare muritorilor. În acest om desăvârșit Mântuitorul vedea propria asemănare a lui Dumnezeu, și această vedere justă a omului vindeca pe bolnavi". Perfecțiunea, integritatea, armonia, trebuesc deci realizate acum, nu într'un viitor îndepărtat, în măsura în care stabilim identitatea eului nostru adevărat ca fiind spiritual, în măsura în care reflectăm conștient unica Minte, Dumnezeu.

Știința Creștină, dăruită lumii de Mary Baker Eddy, este în adevăr punctul culminant al tuturor profeților și revelațiilor biblice. Ea revelă ceea ce a format obiectul năzuințelor, trudelor și rugăciunilor omenirii de-a-lungul veacurilor, anume: adevărul practic, folositor și demonstrabil, că omul, făcut după chipul și asemănarea lui Dumnezeu, este desăvârșit acum, "după cum și Tatăl ceresc este desăvîrșit".

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1940

Provincetown Utility Seeks To Keep Rates

Company designs issue of stock to pay debt—Figures return to investors on present scale.

Any attempts to reduce electric rates at this time are "inexpedient and inopportune," because of "the almost hourly changes in European affairs which must affect the economy of the whole world," Floyd D. Campbell, President of the Provincetown Electric & Power Company, told the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today.

Mr. Campbell appeared before the Commission at a public hearing called by the Commission, to investigate the earnings and rates of the Provincetown concern and to determine whether consumer rates should be scaled down. The company is the seventh in a group of 11 whose earnings and rates are being considered by the Commission on its own motion. The Provincetown President said the European war has already resulted in costs being increased, and he added that he could not predict what the future holds.

No criticism of the Company's service or its rate charges was voiced at the hearing. Instead, two members of the Provincetown Board of Selectmen praised highly the Company's service and did not refer to the rates. The members were Jesse D. Rogers, Chairman, and Frank A. Barmett.

Mr. Campbell told the Commission that the Company is going to issue sufficient stock to retire a $260,000 open account debt to the New England Gas and Electric Association. This issue would raise to $350,000 the amount of stock outstanding; and on that basis, the rates charged the consumer would bring a company return on its investment to 7.4 per cent. A Commission member said the Company is now earning over 10 per cent.

The Company official said that since 1931 domestic rates of the Company have been cut 51 per cent, while the rates for all service from domestic and commercial have been reduced 56 per cent.

Subversion Laws Held to Be Ample

No special session of the Massachusetts Legislature is necessary to adopt laws to combat organizations or individuals engaged in subversive activities, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared today.

His attention was called to the action of the New York City Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution requesting Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to summon a New York State Assembly into special session to adopt measures to curb such organizations as the German-American Bund.

Gov. Saltonstall stated, "Offhand, I'd say there is sufficient law on the books to handle the situation without additional legislation."

Furthermore, he added, such activities ordinarily would conflict with Federal law rather than State statutes.

Belgium Ship Reaches Boston

The first steamer flying the flag of Belgium to enter the Port of Boston since the recent decree of the Belgian Government ordering its Consuls to commandeer all Belgian vessels excepting those for which the United States Lines are agents, arrived here today. It was the Ville d'Anvers, which was formerly the American Banker operating under the American flag. This vessel is among those exempt from the commandeering order.

The ship came from Liverpool and Glasgow with a widely diversified cargo of general merchandise. Capt. Walter Miller reported an uneventful trip.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional drizzle and light rain this afternoon, tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature, with lowest tonight near 50 degrees; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds, strong along the coast.

Maine: Occasional light rains tonight, rain Thursday; little change in temperature, strong northeast winds over south portion Thursday.

New Hampshire: Rain tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature, strong northeast winds on the coast.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature, strong northeast winds in northeast portion, moderate gales on southeast coast.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight and early Thursday; little change in temperature, strong northeast winds to moderate gales on the coast tonight.

Connecticut: Rain tonight and early Thursday; little change in temperature, strong northeast winds tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds, moderate gales over south portion becoming fresh to strong northwest winds over south portion Thursday; rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	57	New Orleans	71	87
Chicago	51	83	New York	60	70
Denver	45	46	Norfolk	66	78
Helena	40	74	Philadelphia	64	75
Kansas City	61	73	St. Louis	63	84
Los Angeles	62	72	San Francisco	55	63
Miami	73	89	Washington	68	82
Minneapolis	51	68			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 22.
B—Maximum, May 21.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:52 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:36 p. m., Wednesday.

'Royalty' at Simmons College

By a Staff Photographer

A New 'Queen' Is Crowned

Phyllis Doherty, president of the Senior Class, the "Queen," and Helen Taylor, president of the sophomores, as "King."

'Queen' of Simmons Seniors Crowned by Sophomore 'King'

A queen was crowned this morning.

It was early—very, very early, almost before those birds who get the worms were up and about. In fact, it was at the gray, dewy hour of 6:30 a. m. that the sophomore class at Simmons College wakened their senior sisters with song as they paraded through the dim dormitory halls.

For it was May Breakfast morning, and "Queen" Phyllis Doherty of Dorchester, President of the Senior Class, must be crowned by her "King," Helen Taylor of Providence, R. I., President of the Sophomore Class.

Just an old Simmons tradition, this May (strawberry shortcake) Breakfast on the Brookline Avenue campus, and strictly a sophomore-senior affair.

No sleepy heads this morning; no indeed. To the rousing chorus of "good morning" song, the serenaded class of '40 sprang from their beds with alacrity and hurried forth for the coronation, to put a grizzly day to shame with their bright good spirits.

At the sound of the bugle, the "royal" pair and their train marched to the stage behind Evans hall. Before a loyal court "king" Helen placed a flower crown much resembling the popular flower hats the girls are wearing now upon the wayward bob of "Queen" Phyllis, and a sheaf of blossoms in her arms. Then out trooped dancers, daunted not at all by the dampness of a mist that was almost rain, as they circled the ribboned maypole in rainbow colored gowns that, too, seemed none the worse for weather.

Pages came forth to call the names of seniors, and seniors came forth to receive corsages at the hands of their class sisters. Then, as a final gesture, symbolic of the departing seniors a tree was planted by the "royal" couple—the tree of the class of '40.

By that time the group of several hundred were more than ready for the May Breakfast which was to have been served on the campus. The tables and benches were there ready, but the girls took cover out of the mist, and wasted no time at all in comments on the weather—not with strawberry shortcake on the menu. There was cereal, too, if anyone wanted it—as if they would.

Attendants of the royal court were: Florence Hodges of Winthrop, Barbara Hall of Easthampton, Laryso Lisai of Bellows Falls, Vt., Dorothy Sullivan of Bradford, Esther Aspesi of Brighton, Margaret Glencross of Attleboro, Frances Willcutt of Wellesley Hills, and Sybil Hartley of Rochester. Marian Olson of Manchester, Ct., was in charge of the festival.

Women Advised To Fit the Times

The comfort, security and happiness of the 'nineties are gone, never to return, and women today are forced to turn from what was then a world of domesticity to a new type of service and sacrifice, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York City told members of the "General Alliance of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Women," at their fiftieth annual meeting in connection with Unitarian Anniversary Week in the Tremont Temple today.

"Your responsibility today is for a new type of service and sacrifice, to be women—not Unitarian women or English women or Czechoslovakian women—but to be human beings; to give the most and best you have to members of the human family."

Mrs. Russell P. Wise, President of the Alliance, in her annual address said that despite the conditions facing liberal Christians in the invaded countries, there is one thing remaining to bring out courage. She explained by noting that although centuries of culture are disappearing under a wanton hand, the one thing left on which we can depend, the one thing which has survived through the ages, is religion."

"Religion," she declared, "remains in the heart of man a driving force."

Storm on Way Along Atlantic

Northeast storm warnings were hoisted today along the Atlantic coast as meteorologists warned of a disturbance centered off Cape Hatteras, N. C., this morning.

Notices received by local stations indicated that the storm was moving in a northward direction at a speed of about 25 to 28 miles an hour, accompanied by strong winds and moderate gales up to about 50 miles an hour.

G. O. P. Fund Raiser

© Bachrach

George H. Rockwell

Cambridge rubber executive who succeeds Sinclair Weeks as General Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee.

Wire-Tapping Probe Turns To Slot Machines

Witness tells of microphone record naming the brother of the R. I. Attorney General.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22 — A secretly-recorded conversation in a New York hotel room in which it was charged that the brother of Louis V. Jackvony, Rhode Island Attorney General, controls all the slot machines in that State was related today to the Senate committee investigating wire-tapping.

The witness was Charles J. Brown, who made the recordings from a concealed microphone in an adjoining suite in the St. Mauritz Hotel in New York about the middle of September, 1939, for the Frank B. Bielaski Detective Agency, then engaged in making a private investigation of municipal corruption in Rhode Island.

The charge linking Mr. Jackvony with the slot machine business was made by a mysterious Mr. Barber in conversation with Basil Needham, an employee of the Bielaski agency, Mr. Brown told the committee.

Microphone Planted

Mr. Needham, the witness said, brought Mr. Barber to the hotel room where a planted microphone was concealed. From this microphone wires led to an adjoining suite where the conversation was taken on a recording device operated by Mr. Brown, part of the time in the presence of Mr. Bielaski, the witness continued.

"What were Barber and Needham talking about?" asked Senator Stewart.

"Barber was giving Rhode Island politics a good going over," Mr. Brown replied.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—The conversation was about elections. How the Democrats managed always to win in Pawtucket, the technique of posting men—the watchers I think they called them—at the polls. The wardens or sergeant-at-arms are always Democrats. And I think they spoke of the cars, bringing the voters in. I don't recall it all.

Q.—What else did Barber say?

A.—Well, quite a lot about Mayor McCoy (of Pawtucket). How he calls the fire engines to his house to fill his swimming pool now and then—it doesn't have pipes, I believe.

Talk Interrupted

The conversation was interrupted at this point. Mr. Brown continued, by the arrival of visitors, but it was resumed the following morning.

Q.—What was said?

A.—There was talk about other people. A General Somebody or other down in Bristol, and then the question was brought up, "What about Mr. Jackvony?" I don't recall the entire answer but it was something about Jackvony's brother who controls all the slot machines in Rhode Island and controls all the gambling. There was something further about a one-way street, one way for political reasons.

Most of the questions, the witness said, were asked by Mr. Needham and answered by Mr. Barber. In addition to a recording being made of the conversation, Mr. Brown said there was also made a transcript which ran to 75 or 80 pages. Mr. Brown said he turned this over to Mr. Bielaski and has no idea what became of it.

Full Name Given

The witness could not identify Mr. Barber other than being "somebody from Rhode Island," but Attorney General Jackvony, sitting at the press table, said he believed Mr. Barber's full name is Varnum Barber.

Mr. Brown testified that in addition to working for the Bielaski agency, he has worked for various people, including the Connecticut State Police, a special investigator in New Jersey in connection with an NRA case, a New York law firm, and others. His regular fee is $25 per day.

Mr. Brown is also Vice-President and Treasurer of the Moreland Electric Company in New York City, and sells electronic devices. He has never sold, he declared, wire-tapping equipment.

The witness also said he understood the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will install for subscribers recording devices on private telephones similar to the type of recording machine he used in obtaining the conversation between Mr. Needham and Mr. Barber at the Hotel St. Mauritz.

With the full knowledge and authority of the State of Rhode Island, the private residence telephones of Attorney Genral Jackvony and Mayor McCoy of Pawtucket were tapped for a period of two months in 1939, Senator Stewart's committee investigating wire-tapping was told by Mr. Brown.

Before and After

Lower—By a Staff Photographer

Historical Records Survey Cleans House

Top: Records found in basement of the old Suffolk County Court House by workers on the Historical Records Survey of the WPA. Bottom: Law Department Field Workers of the Survey produce files like this from jumbled piles as shown above.

Rare Documents to Be Shown At Open House of WPA Survey

Rare and priceless documents, together with books recording the accomplishments of the Historical Records Survey of the WPA, are being displayed this week at the Sharp School, Pinckney and Anderson Streets, in connection with the nation-wide open house of the Works Progress Administration.

Founded on a national basis to locate, catalogue, and preserve documents and records essential to the complete history of the United States, the survey when complete is expected by some competent observers to provide one of the most comprehensive sources of historical material in existence. The survey has taken workers into city and town halls, county buildings, libraries, and to private sources where manuscripts, documents, pamphlets, and books long overlooked or forgotten have been uncovered.

For example, in the basement of the old Suffolk County Court House in Boston an abandoned heap of books disclosed the first records of the Association of Members of the Massachusetts Bar, dated 1849. Up in Bolton, Mass., under a shelf in the town vault in Whitney Memorial Library was discovered the first volume recording the vital statistics of the town from its incorporation in 1738 and believed lost in a fire in 1852.

Earliest records of the First Universalist Church in Marlboro, also believed lost, were uncovered in that city through research by the church records division of the survey. This valuable material, dating from 1818 to 1902, was found in the attic of Dr. C. L. Cutler. Until the survey discovery it was believed that all records prior to 1883 had been lost. Earliest meetings of the church, in 1816 and 1817, were held in Thayer's Tavern, where Dr. Cutler's home now stands.

Another important phase of the work is such as was done in the old and new Suffolk County Court Houses where arranging, classifying, and listing of court records has been completed. The biggest vault in the new structure, containing approximately 300,000 pending court cases in the Superior Court for Civil Business, was thoroughly recorded in about six weeks.

Survey field workers have set up six Superior Civil Court vaults in the old building and two Superior Criminal Court vaults in the new. Work is now going ahead in six basement vaults of the Boston Municipal Court.

The order which was brought out of chaos in the Suffolk Court resulted, one justice said, in finding in 15 minutes information which previously would have required two hours.

Open House will be held from 3 to 9 p. m. through Friday and on Saturday the Sharp School will be open to the public from 12 until 6 p. m.

Survey of Air Training Begun in Massachusetts

A comprehensive survey of Massachusetts' airplane pilot training facilities was inaugurated today by Crocker Snow, State Director of Aviation, as the initial result of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's establishment of an industrial committee for national defense.

Mr. Snow, a member of the defense committee, sent a questionnaire to all Massachusetts airport operators to determine pilot training possibilities. He expects to compile a complete list within a week.

The other members of the Committee for whom Mr. Snow was acting are John F. Tinsley, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; and Powell M. Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission. The Committee was formed by the Governor yesterday.

The questionnaire includes requests for information regarding the number of airplanes, instructors, landing areas, hangars, and shops, student living quarters, numbers of students, and the capacity for increasing all such facilities as the need arises

The Director also asked how many students each operator has put through solo flight tests in each of the past four years and how many students are now taking dual instruction.

In a letter to the airport operators Mr. Snow wrote:

"The national defense program recently announced by the President has stressed the need for aircraft but has made little mention of pilots to fly them. It is obvious, of course, to anyone in the aircraft business that any given number of military aircraft will require at least that number of adequately trained military pilots, and probably twice that number to utilize the aircraft to their fullest degree. There is good reason to believe, furthermore, that it takes longer to train a military pilot than to build an airplane.

"If this is true, all of the available training resources of the country will have to be used, and we should like to obtain complete data on facilities in Massachusetts. This will be helpful, both to the War Department and the Massachusetts flying industries in getting early benefits from whatever program is instituted."

In other ways, preparations were speeded up in New England. An additional appropriation of $24,204,000 for the Government's new air base at Quonset Point, R. I., was expected today to be approved by Congress before the present session ends.

This is part of a bill introduced yesterday by Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Carl Vinson, chairman of House Naval Affairs Committee, authorizing a $124,132,000 appropriation for the Quonset base and 19 others from San Juan to Hawaii, from Alaska to the Canal Zone. This bill was approved by President Roosevelt and high-ranking naval officials.

The Walsh-Vinson bill, competent observers in Washington point out, is "must" legislation. It is part of the President's program to expand American defenses.

Senator Walsh today predicted little or no opposition to the bill. He expects that it will become law within the next three weeks.

Detachments of more than 1,200 men will replace the 13th Infantry, which has been ordered to the Canal Zone, at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., according to Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts. She has been informed by the War Department that the 2nd Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment, formerly stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., will be sent to the New England post after completing maneuvers in the south. The 29th Ordnance Company, the Eighth Medical Battalion, and miscellaneous detachments have also been ordered to Fort Devens.

Hoover Coming to Boston To Lead Boys and Set Stone

After casting an eye at low hanging clouds, which threatened to ground airplanes, Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States and presently Chairman of the Board of the Boys' Clubs of America, announced that he would leave New York late this afternoon by train in order to be in Boston for the annual meeting of the organization tomorrow. Mr. Hoover had originally planned to fly to Boston tomorrow morning.

Mr. Hoover's program in Boston tomorrow will include a luncheon at the Algonquin Club given by J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, and at 3:15 p. m., laying of the corner stone at the Charles Hayden South End Boys' Club at which the former President will make the dedicatory speech. Commissioner Alexander M. Damon of the Salvation Army will accept the building, which is to be operated by that organization.

Mr. Hoover's speech will be radiocast tomorrow over WEEI between 4 and 4:30 p. m., D. S. T.

Tomorrow evening Mr. Hoover will be principal speaker at the closing event of the four-day session of Boys' Club officials—a dinner at Hotel Statler. The program from the dinner is scheduled to be broadcast over the Mutual System at 7 p. m.

Speaking at today's session of the Boys' Club annual meeting, R. K. Atkinson of the School of Education of New York University, told assistant administrators, physical directors, game room supervisors and other subordinate workers that their responsibility was as "leaders in our Army of Peace."

"I need not continue the analogy of an army too far," Professor Atkinson continued, "but let me remind you of the objectives of your work; constructive rather than destructive and based on democracy and leadership rather than force and power politics.

"The worker in the Peace Army can and should learn on the job. He is dealing with boys, the ever changing living material from which good citizenship, based upon character, can grow. Every day he can learn something new, modify some technique and improve his methods."

"Boys' Clubs are the solvent of our racial problems," Mr. Atkinson pointed out in an interview. "Most of them are veritable melting pots in which boys of all creeds and races meet under a common bond and in perfect amity. Inter-racial relationships are bound to improve as the work of the clubs continue."

Coalition opposed by Hoover: Page 14.

First-Year Deficit Averred At Inquiry on Insurance Firm

Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company was actually insolvent on Dec. 31, 1937, the end of its first year business, although the Company filed a statement later showing that it was solvent on that date, Miss Catherine M. O'Leary, Chief Examiner of the State Department of Insurance, testified today before the special investigating commission.

The Canton Mutual concern is one of several which have collapsed since the start of compulsory automobile liability insurance in Massachusetts 15 years ago. The Commission is seeking to determine what safeguards are necessary to prevent similar collapses in the future.

Miss O'Leary said that at the end of the Canton Mutual's first year of business its deficit was $317,826. The Chief Examiner also said the insurance department is "still trying to determine if a substantial number of policyholders still owe money to the Canton."

Miss O'Leary added that the Beacon Insurance Agency, which was the chief underwriting agent for the Canton Mutual, was insolvent on June 30, 1937, at the end of its first six months in business. Furthermore, she said, the Beacon concern "dipped into its 1938 business by paying $60,000 early in 1938 to balance the books of the Canton Mutual." She insisted that the Beacon books were inaccurate.

The Chief Examiner told the Commission that many records of the Beacon Agency, were still missing, including its journal for two years, cancelled checks, bank statement, the cash record of money deposited in the National Shawmut Bank, a ledger account, and detailed broker's sheets. A similar condition is alleged to exist regarding records of the General Securities Company, another affiliate of the Canton Mutual.

Miss O'Leary said the Beacon Agency underwrote more than $500,000 of the Canton 1937 business, which totalled more than $1,000,000.

Maine Man Named On Securities Board

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nomination of Sumner T. Pike of Maine to be a member of the Securities Commission.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Rebecca," starring Joan Fontaine and Laurence Olivier. 2:10, 5:40, 9:15. Also "Rancho Grande," with Gene Autry. 4:20, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Pinocchio." 3:35, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorow: "The Grapes of Wrath." Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown.

Exeter—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. 2:10, 5:30, 8:50. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyese at Me," with Tom Brown and Constance Moore. 4:15, 7:40. Tomorow: "I Met Him in Paris," with Claudette Colbert. Also "I Take This Woman."

Fenway—
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Alias the Deacon," with Bob Burns, Mischa Auer, and Dennis O'Keefe. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Typhoon," starring Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee.

Modern—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m. 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 3:15.

Orpheum—
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor.

Paramount—
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson.

R. K. O. Boston—
Ronald Colman in "Lost Horizon." 9:45 a. m., 1:40 5:35, 9:30. Also "The Awful Truth," with Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45.

Scollay—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Clouds," "Drunk Driving," "Popular Science," Screen Snapshots," "Twins in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor.

Telepix—
Nazi invasions; "Drunk Driving"; Holland; Fashion Forecast; sports; cartoons; and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
Boris Karloff in "Man With 9 Lives" (horror film), 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," with Peter Lorre, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:35.

Tremont—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. Also "The Rains Came," with Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, and George Brent. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan.

University—
Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 3, 6:20, 9:30. Also Jackie Cooper in "Seventeen." 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Henry Fonda in "Grapes of Wrath." Also Martha Raye in "The Farmer's Daughter."

Uptown—
"Adventure in Diamonds," 2:40, 5:50, 8:55. Also "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan and Humphrey Bogart, 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Procession of the Sardar from the "Caucasian Sketches," Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" Glinka
"Träume" Wagner
Second Hungarian Rhapsody Liszt
"The Prince and the Princess," from "Scheherazade," Rimsky-Korsakoff
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tchaikovsky
Incidental Music to "Anthony and Cleopatra" Quincy Porter
(Conducted by the Composer)
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Fantasy Churchill
"On the Trail," from the "Grand Canyon" Suite Grofé
In the Hall of the Troll King, from "Peer Gynt" Grieg

Music

Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue—
Recital by Gertrude Galligani, pianist. 8.

Edward Devotion School Hall, Coolidge Corner—
Concert by the Symphony Orchestra of the Brookline Music Association for the benefit of a music scholarship for the High School. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Story of the Book by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Recital by Albion Metcalf, pianist. 2:45.

Harvard Bans Use of Schools For Tutoring

As the result of three years of agitation among student groups, beginning with a survey conducted by the Student Council in 1937, and continuing last year with a campaign in the undergraduate daily Crimson, Harvard University today announced steps toward the final end to commercial tutoring schools near Harvard Square.

By a ruling which will go into effect immediately, students are "liable to disciplinary action" for making use of such schools. The punishment could, in flagrant cases, include expulsion from College.

Harvard's newest step follows a declaration last spring that the schools "exert a harmful influence upon the work of students" and are guilty of "objectionable and unethical" practices, including ghost writing of themes and course papers, attempted bribery of student attendance officers, spotting of examination questions, and holding of high-powered "cram" sessions before examination periods.

Action at that time included the establishment of an official Supervising Bureau to provide legitimate tutoring, and the banning of all student employment at the other schools.

Today's final step was long advocated by the Crimson, and is regarded as a victory for the paper's crusading editors.

Reactions among the schools were varied. Harold A. Wolff, proprietor of the largest establishment, announced his intention to retire from the tutoring business entirely, and devote his efforts to "educational counselling," which "under no circumstances is . . . a substitute for work on the part of the student."

Heads of other schools, reached this morning, refused to comment on the University ruling, but appeared confused and incredulous.

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Slattery's
BOSTON

Seen at Boston Women's City Club Flower Show

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Choice Arrangements

Left—Entry of Mrs. David Edwards of red and rust tulips in the "shadow box" class at the eighteenth annual Flower Show at the Women's City Club. Center—Vase of peonies and hydrangeas, a particularly attractive spot in the front lounge which was decorated by Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Ralph W. Dunbar. Right—Vase of misty pink azaleas by Mrs. Raymor Wellington, a "shadow box" arrangement. The Show will continue tomorrow from 10 a. m. until 8 p. m.

Gay Floral Competition Opens At Women's City Club

Flowers in artistic arrangement and lovely setting filled the clubrooms of the Women's City Club at the opening of the eighteenth annual Flower Show today.

Many beautiful combinations of blossoms and greens were entered in the following classes: old-fashioned nosegays, the modern corsage, miniature exhibits limited to not more than four inches in height and width, shadow boxes, arrangements for livingroom tables, for breakfast, luncheon or "tea for two," and pieces for clubhouse rooms.

Mrs. Hugh Bancroft is Chairman of the Show, and judges were Mrs. Harold Plimpton of Brookline, Mrs. Abbot Peterson of Brookline, Mrs. Henry Vaughan of Sherborn, and Mrs. William Ellery of Brookline.

The Show opened at 12 noon, and guests may inspect the display until 8 p. m. It is also open tomorrow from 10 a. m. until 8 o'clock. Special luncheons will be served in the diningrooms and on the terrace.

First prize for "Club House Room" display went to Mrs. Redington DeCormis, who decorated the front office. The middle diningroom decoration of Mrs. Frank P. Scofield won second prize, and honorable mention was given to Mrs. Alexander Steinert for decoration of the President's room.

In the Living Room Table" classification, Mrs. Charles S. Grover took first prize; Mrs. Sanford P. Taylor, second. For "Breakfast, Luncheon or Tea for Two," Miss Josephine Douglas was awarded first prize; Mrs. Henry H. Stickney, second.

Three entries were tied for first place in the "Shadow Box" division, Mrs. James Torbert, Mrs. Clifford P. Smith, and Mrs. Stanley Hyde, all receiving first prize awards. Second prize went to Mrs. Charles S. Grover.

In the "Miniature" class, Miss Emily MacFarlane, won first prize; Miss Elise Lilley, second, and Miss Alice Lawton, honorable mention. "Old Fashioned Nosegays," Mrs. Edward P. Brown, first, Mrs. Robert Holt, second, Mrs. Edward P. Brown, honorable mention.

For the "Modern Corsage," Mrs. Lorenz Muther, first prize, Mrs. Samuel J. Newman, second, and Mrs. Tarrant P. King and Mrs. Harold Green Arnold, honorable mention.

Among donators of prizes are Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Mrs. David H. Howie, Mrs. Carl Keller, Mrs. William J. Underwood and Mrs. Walter Powers.

Haymarket Circle Gets Beautified

The traffic circle at Haymarket Square is being transformed into an attractive spot with lawn, shrubs and brownstone walks, according to a project under direction of Boston Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland.

A strip of street car tracks has been removed, the cement walks have been resurfaced, and the lawn is now seeded on newly spread loam. Commissioner Hyland said he had hoped to plant a few trees also, but was doubtful of this plan because the trees might be a visual obstruction to traffic, and because there is only 18 inches of soil above the subway roof.

"The cricle has been quite unattractive since it was built in 1934, and we have been urged on many occasions to fix it up," Mr. Hyland said. "It is on a route traveled by many out-of-town motorists using the Sumner Tunnel, so we feel the improvement will be well worthwhile."

The work is being done under a private contract.

Weymouth Seeks Census 'Shortage'

Selectman Everett E. Callahan of Weymouth announces that he had discovered a large area on one of the town's principal streets that Federal census takers had missed and he was prepared to reveal his secret if the government showed interest. He was critical of the true total of the population and other facts collected on the basis of this mistake.

In Quincy, Edwin J. MacEwan, Secretary of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, sought to co-operate with Federal enumerators by requesting every person unlisted to contact immediately with the census office in the city.

Mr. MacEwan said that business and industrial promoters of the city were anxious to show the proof of their belief that the Quincy population was more than 80,000 and therefore wanted all residents counted.

Red Cross Asks Larger Gifts at Once

Contributions to the American Red Cross Relief Fund on a scale proportionate with the current crisis are needed immediately, J. W. Farley, General Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's drive for $300,000, part of the national campaign for $10,000,000, said today.

Mr. Farley spoke at the first of a series of "Dutch Treat" luncheons which will be held to report progress in attaining the Chapter's goal. Meanwhile, the daily rallies took place on the Common, with Miss Aline Rhonie, Red Cross ambulance driver and aviator, principal speaker, and in the Courthouse, where Arthur Sullivan, Registrar of Probate, and Joseph A. Heffernan, of the American Legion, spoke.

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter has collected 20 per cent of its quota of $300,000, or approximately $60,000, Mr. Farley said. This is well in advance of the average collections throughout the United States, he added, saying that national contributions have reached only 10 per cent of the $10,000,000 goal. The chief problem now is lack of solicitors, he said.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today asked his department chiefs for co-operation in raising funds for the American Red Cross Relief drive. Subscriptions to the Fund are entirely voluntary, he said, adding that no quota has been assigned to City departments. The department officials were given subscription cards for distribution to City employees, which the Mayor urged be returned by Saturday.

"The news from France is incredible," Mr. Farley said. "But whether or not there is a turn of the tide, it makes more clear the dire need of all the help we can send for relief, and the vital importance of sending it at once."

"Money has begun to come in, but not so quickly as we would wish. I appeal to everyone to spread the word that . . . we not only need contributions on a scale proportionate to the crisis, but need them immediately."

Contributions reported before the luncheon were: Howes Brothers, $250; Reese Button Hole Machinery Company, $200; Wetmore-Savage Division, Westinghouse Electric Supply Company, $200. Donations of $100 each were received from White, Weld & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; Shreve, Crump & Low; Gauley Coal Land Company; Edward H. Best & Co., and Peabody & Co.

Illicit Distiller Gets $5,000 Fine

Benjamin Zukerman, of Newark, N. J., yesterday was fined $5,000 and placed on probation for two years in the Federal District Court in Boston, as the Government closed its files on what was termed "the largest illegal distillery ever seized in New England.

Evidence at the trial of Zukerman's nine co-defendants a year ago disclosed attempted bribery, construction of an underground "factory" in Mattapan capable of turning out 4,000 or 5,000 gallons a day, secret tunnels, tapped electric and water mains, and operation of a fleet of trucks for distribution of the illicit product. The still operated about eight months producing nearly 5,000 gallons a day, representing evasion of $20,000 in Federal taxes daily.

Investigation costs totaled nearly $30,000, Federal agents said. Of the two $100 fines imposed a year ago by Judge Hugh D. McLellan, one was suspended, leaving only $100 to be paid the Government. The $5,000 fine imposed this morning brings Government receipts up to $5,100.

Zukerman, unable to come into court with his co-defendants a year ago, pleaded guilty this morning before Judge George C. Sweeney.

Coalition Opposed by Hoover And Party Method Defended

Coalition government and suspension of the Party system in the United States are condemned by Herbert Hoover as ineffective, dangerous to democracy and productive of dictatorship, in a letter to Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, made public here.

The former President pointed out that a coalition Cabinet under the European parliamentary system meant something altogether different than it would mean here, since an American Cabinet would have no control over the President's decisions. "Virile organization of political parties has a vital function in sustaining the processes of free government," Mr. Hoover declared. "It is only by such organization that the people can express themselves on public questions, can propose alternative action, can debate public issues, can protect minorities, and check inroads on free press and free speech. It could only be suspended if self-government had been abandoned."

Originally written to Senator Tobey on Sept. 17, 1939, in answer to his request for guidance prior to the special session of Congress on repeal of the Arms embargo, Mr. Hoover's letter was confirmed by him as pertinent now, when the Senator read it to him over the long distance telephone and asked permission for its release. Analyzing the question, Mr. Hoover said:

"I presume it is suggested as a peace-time action to make a suspension of Party action more concrete. If it did what is implied, that is to suspend Party action, it would mean one Party government. It would be the start of totalitarian government. It would mean the suspension of all democratic processes.

"Even in war it is of doubtful application unless we throw up our hands to dictatorship. That whole idea is imported from the occasional practice of European democracies in times when the life of the nation is in jeopardy.

"In the European parliamentary form of democracy the Cabinet is simply a committee of the majority members of the legislative body. Every member of this committee or Cabinet has a joint responsibility in its recommendations for legislation. The Premier is merely the mouthpiece of the Cabinet. Coalition abroad, therefore, by inclusion of elected leaders of the minority party, carries their authority of the legislative arm into the determination of policies.

"The structure of our Government makes the responsibility of the President and the legislative body entirely independent, and for good reasons. Our Cabinet, in fact, is only a body of operative vice-presidents, in charge of administrative departments, and meets for purposes of co-ordinating administrative action. It has no power over the President. It has no power to originate presidential policies. It is sometimes an advisory body, depending on the President. An American coalition Cabinet would have no effective part in formulating presidential policies even in war, unless the President would bind himself to abide by the joint and collective votes of the Cabinet.

"That he would not do. . . . if a coalition Cabinet were . . . ed under our structure of government, the Republican members could not and would not even represent the Republican members of Congress. They would have their own responsibilities. If the purpose is to adjourn independent action in the Congress, it would fail. If it succeeded, it would be a disaster to free government. Nor could such Cabinet members represent the Republican Party at large, for the simple reason that there is no way to elect them.

"If, to obtain greater skill in the Cabinet or greater confidence for his Administration, the President desires to select Republicans for those posts, there is not the slightest objection."

Aid Available to N. H. Towns Clarified by Planning Board

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 22—As a result of the opinion held by some town officials that the State Planning and Development Commission is prepared to furnish detailed plans for public buildings, Planning Director Frederick P. Clark has clarified the situation by declaring that while "the Commission cannot furnish architectural drawings for such buildings . . . this does not mean that town officials who have building problems to solve cannot come to the Commission for help.

"Selectmen of a town may have been given the task of putting up a new building or of making additions to an old one. They know what they are expected to provide in the way of facilities, but they do not know how to go about the job. In such cases," continues Mr. Clark, "they often come to the Commission, and in some cases they ask the Commission to make architectural drawings. While it is impossible for the Commission to attempt to do all of this work, it can and does make suggestions that enable the selectmen to go to an architect with a very definite idea of what they want and the job thus is simplified."

Benefit to State

Rural property, especially abandoned properties which in some cases have not been used for many years, continue to be picked up by out-of-State people seeking such properties for summer homes and in some cases for retirement. This movement has been under way for a number of years and from all indications the depression period has increased its activities. Many persons who were living in retirement in large cities have decided that country life is more enjoyable and less expensive. Also many persons now have longer week ends than they did a few years ago. Unquestionably one of the chief factors behind this movement is the tax situation. Many persons are establishing legal residences in New Hampshire because of the absence of a State income tax. With curtailed income on invested funds, this tax situation means much to persons dependent upon such income for their maintenance. For New Hampshire, this means that new money is being brought into the State not for a single vacation but annually.

Curb on Free Speech

"Pressures are becoming increasingly keen to throttle individual free speech and to throttle the press," Dr. Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College, warned the New Hampshire Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in session at Hanover over the weekend. Dr. Beatley suggested that it is up to this and other such organized groups "to stand foursquare with the colleges in the defense of minorities to speak their minds so long as they do not contravene the law of the land."

WPA Open House

In order that the public may know what the so-called "white collar" projects are doing, open house is being observed this week. The public thus has been given an opportunity to look at 21 such projects employing about 1,600 persons in various parts of the State.

Premiere for 'Our Town' Among Week's Film Events

The Arts in Boston

The world premiere of "Our Town" scheduled for Thursday evening at the State and Orpheum heads the movie calendar for the week. Several stars of the picture, which has been made from Thornton Wilder's play, will visit both theaters, among them Fay Bainter, Frank Craven, and Beulah Bondi. Sol Lesser, the producer, will be present. Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire will act as host to the other New England Governors. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston will preside at a dinner to be held earlier in the evening at the Ritz-Carlton. Massachusetts Avenue in the vicinity of the State Theater will be illuminated with Klieg lights, and the principals will be interviewed for the radio audience from microphones in the lobby of the theater.

The picture was directed by Sam Wood, who was in charge of the filming of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," and the cast, in addition to those already mentioned, includes Martha Scott, William Holden, Thomas Mitchell, Guy Kibbee, and Stuart Erwin.

* * *

'Lillian Russell'

The New England premiere of "Lillian Russell," which made its bow to the world last week at Pittsburgh, will be held Thursday at the Metropolitan. Alice Faye as Miss Russell, Don Ameche as Edward Solomon, and Henry Fonda as Alexander Moore, head a cast which includes Edward Arnold as Diamond Jim Brady, Warren William, Leo Carrillo as Tony Pastor, Helen Westley, Dorothy Peterson, Ernest Truex, Nigel Bruce, Lynn Bari, Weber and Fields, and Eddie Foy, Jr. Some of the songs heard during the course of the film are "After the Ball Is Over," "Rosie, You Are My Posie," and "Blue Love Bird."

The companion film will be "The Biscuit Eater," the story of a hunting dog and two boys, filmed on location at Albany, Ga. Billy Lee, Cordell Hickman, Helene Millard, and Lester Matthews are in the cast.

* * *

'Saturday's Children'

Maxwell Anderson's Pulitzer Prize play of several seasons ago, "Saturday's Children," has been brought to the screen and will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The story is concerned with a young couple whose marriage nearly collapses under the stress of economic difficulties and attendant misunderstandings. John Garfield and Anne Shirley are co-starred. Featured players are Claude Rains, Dennie Moore, Roscoe Karns, and Lee Patrick.

The second feature will be "King of the Lumberjacks," featuring John Payne, Gloria Dickson, and Stanley Fields.

* * *

Vaudeville and Films

Starting Friday the RKO Boston will have the Deep River Boys, NBC radio quartet, on the stage in a vaudeville bill.

On the screen will be "The Mysterious Mr. Reeder," with Will Fyffe as a Scotland Yard investigator; and "Gaucho Serenade," with Smiley Burnette.

* * *

At Keith Memorial

A second week is scheduled at the Keith Memorial for "The Primrose Path" in which Ginger Rogers has the role of the eldest daughter of a dissolute family, who manages to escape from her surroundings.

The second film will be "You Can't Fool Your Wife," with Lucille Ball and James Ellison in what is described as a domestic comedy drama.

* * *

At the Telepix

Starting Friday, the program of short subjects at the Telepix in the Park Square Building, will include the March of Time issue on the Philippines, "Exotic Egypt," 'Rhythm Jamboree," cartoons, sport reels, and 30 minutes of domestic and European newsreels.

* * *

At South Station

At the South Station Theater beginning Friday a short film composed of newsreel records of the Nazi advance through the Netherlands and Belgium will be shown. The program will also include the March of Time on the Philippines; two travel films, "The Old South" and "Going Places"; Pop-eye cartoon; Charlie Chase and Our Gang comedies; a nature film, and a musical.

* * *

At the Exeter

Through this evening the program at the Exeter will include "The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell, and "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown and Constance Moore. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the films will be "I Take This Woman" (Hedy Lamarr and Spencer Tracy), and "I Met Him in Paris" (Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas).

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Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

New England Scout Council Urges Democratic Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 22—Education of American youth in the way of democracy to keep them from becoming tools of dictators on the German and Italian model was stressed today at the New England Boy Scout meeting here.

Because the Scout movement benefits financially from the Community Chest, the public must realize its responsibilities to youth and democracy by contributing to the Chest and through volunteer service to promote the activities of Cubs, Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts, declared Robert Cutler, Boston attorney and President of the National Community Chest, at the luncheon meeting.

The regional gathering at the New Ocean House is the twelfth of its kind to be held annually. More than 1,200 men, all volunteers except the professional staff of 100 covering the six New England States, attended the day-long convention.

As representatives of 72,000 Boy and Sea Scouts and 12,500 Cubs in New England they were given a number of points to stress during the year by Dr. George J. Fisher, Deputy Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, who was the ranking official at the meeting.

The points Dr. Fisher set for emphasis were these:

National consciousness on the part of the entire Scout movement; emphasis on basic knowledge of boys so that they are helped to help themselves, rather than encouraged in a "give me" attitude; long range budget to reach all boys who want Scouting; recruitment of selected leadership well based in the objectives of Scouting; support of Scouting by the entire community; emphasis on the "family" of Scouting, allowing a boy to become a Cub at nine, a Scout at 12, and a Sea Scout at 15 or to continue on as a senior Scout; an extended civic service program such as the recent yard and clean-up campaign in Boston; continued aid to the Red Cross in exhibiting its embelms and posters to aid victims of aggression abroad; emphasis on camping in small units such as the patrol and troop—an activity dear to the heart of every Scout.

New Haven Road Offers to Make Hyde Park Stops

Restoration of curtailed railroad service to Hyde Park so that it will be "substantially" the same as before the May 6 reduction, was offered by C. E. Smith, Vice-President of the New Haven Railroad, at a public hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Smith's offer came after numerous Hyde Park residents and members of the Legislature protested against the service cut. Mr. Smith proposed that one train in the morning and one at night be put back into service. In the morning an inbound train from Providence would stop at 7:58 a. m. (D. S. T.) to pick up passengers for South Station. At night an outbound train would leave South Station at 9:30 p. m. and arrive at Hyde Park at 9:45. When the service was curtailed, two trains each way were cut out.

Protests were also made at the hearing against service reduction at Dedham of one train in each direction daily.

The Commission took the case under advisement.

Shipbuilding In U. S. Found At High Speed

Continued from Page 1

Commission had 74 contracts underway in private shipyards.

Carefully Designed

These ships were from designs that had been carefully worked out for peacetime commercial operations—vessels that in speed, and operating efficiency, compare with the most favorable types being built anywhere in the world at the present time, he said. Three of these modern craft are able to perform about the same service as four less efficient vessels of World War design and build.

The Maritime Commission's program is well under way, with 152 already ordered, of which 46 have been launched. Thirty-five of these have been delivered, and are in service. Meantime, shipowners have been able to dispose of much of their old tonnage, and are putting these modern, highly efficient vessels into their services to take the place of obsolescent ships that are being withdrawn.

In addition to the 83 active shipbuilding ways in the country, there are 37 others, all 300 feet or more in length, in a partial state of dismantlement that could be made available readily for new construction if required to meet any national emergency or foreign orders for ships, he said. Of these 18 are 500 feet or nore in length.

Joint Auspices

The luncheon was under joint auspices of port organizations, including the Maritime Association, Port Authority, Foreign Commerce Club, and others, to observe a day 121 years ago, when the old Savannah sailed from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, crossing the Atlantic partially under steam power.

In addition to observing the Congressional designated National Maritime Day, the event also featured National Foreign Trade Week; was a testimonial to Capt. George E. Eaton, recently retired Superintendent of Lighthouses in this district, and served to mark the annual meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The anniversary of the sailing of the Savannah is being widely observed in seaports of the country, by luncheon-meetings and addresses of a maritime nature. The outdoor pageant, which has been a feature of the Boston observance, and which has usually been held on the nearest Sunday to May 22, is this year to be held on June 9. A ship's clock and barometer set was presented to Captain Eaton by Capt. Harold G. Foss, President of the Boston Maritime Society.

One-Tined Forks Held Proper For Unloading Fish

Health regulations do not forbid use of one-tined forks in unloading fish, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today in answer to queries from representatives of Boston fishermen.

He said this at a conference between the representatives of fishermen, fishing fleet operators, and State and City officials, in City Hall this morning. The conference was called as a result of an order from the City's Health Department ordering 100 per cent enforcement of rulings forbidding use of the three-tined fork, cause of a strike among fishermen last January.

Mayor Tobin, informed that the fishermen were uncertain whether the ruling barred all forks or just those with three tines, declared that there had been no attempt to restrict the use of the one-tine fork, and that these could be properly used in discharging cargo.

School Dispute Coming to Head

The Cambridge City Council's refusal to appropriate $42,500 to meet final costs of constructing the new $850,000 addition to the Cambridge High and Latin school will prevent the new auditorium from being used for graduation exercises next month.

Charges that $20,000 was spent for unauthorized expenditures and that three natural science laboratories vitally needed in the new structure have not been provided for have opened a controversy with the School Committee in which both sides have threatened litigation.

Sikorsky Pioneers Vertical Flight

International

Goal of 30 Years' Work

Upper picture shows the Russian-born Igor Sikorsky in vertical flight at the controls of his newly-developed helicopter in a fashion reminiscent of the earlier days when pilots sat out "in the open." Note the two stabilizing vanes on the tail of the helicopter. Below—Charles L. Morris (right), Aviation Commissioner of Connecticut, presents Mr. Sikorsky with his official license as Connecticut's "Helicopter Pilot No. 1." The helicopter was given its first public trial at the Sikorsky plant in Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday.

New Helicopter Is Tested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 22—The United States Army has a valuable new weapon for modern war in the new helicopter design of Igor L. Sikorsky, designer of the trans-Atlantic clipper planes.

The Russian-born inventor has successfully demonstrated his helicopter at the plant here, a design which he predicted "will be the vehicle of tomorrow's parachute armies."

Mr. Sikorsky's design—which parallels both American and foreign helicopters which have performed successful vertical flight—could be manufactured cheaply enough, he said, to provide each soldier with a machine. Armies could conceivably descend in hundreds of these ships prepared to make an immediate military stroke.

The Sikorsky craft, piloted by Mr. Sikorsky who is the engineering manager of the Vought-Sikorsky division of United Aircraft, rose, descended, turned and moved forward at will over the heads of several hundred spectators.

Another American design is being pioneered by the Helicopter Corporation of America under the direction of Capt. Boris Sergievsky, former chief test pilot for Mr. Sikorsky.

Mr. Sikorsky's helicopter, unlike the British and German inventions, employs only one powered "windmill" over the pilot's head while three small rotors, the pitch of which, like the larger vane, can be changed at will during flight, control the lateral movements of the craft.

The helicopter differs from the autogiro in that its vanes are powered for vertical flight while the autogiro vanes are automatically propelled by the air stream and they are driven through the air by a conventional engine and propeller.

Head of National Boys' Clubs Terms Child Crime 'Challenge'

"Crime and juvenile delinquency is a community rather than an individual phenomenon and as a community we have a definite challenge to meet, in a direct way, the needs of youth," declared Sanford Bates, Executive Director of Boys' Clubs of America, addressing a luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler this noon.

Holding that the needs of boys are simple but universal, Mr. Bates, who is in Boston to attend the annual convention of the Boys' Clubs of America, said:

"The first need of every youngster is that he shall at some time in his life feel himself a desirable part of his community. Next is the need for adventure, the natural and inevitable overflowing of youthful exuberance, under wise direction. Boys can be given all the natural thrills that come from a life of sport and adventure which, neglected, so often lead to delinquency. The third need is for security—the kind of security that comes from feeling one belongs to a society of his equals."

"A gang spirit is a natural one," Mr. Bates continued. "The gang contains the grass roots of democracy which, under proper auspices, can be made to grow into the full fruits of democracy. Every boy needs the satisfaction which comes from achieving, the product of his own hand or mind.

"Finally the greatest and simplest, most natural need of youth is for sustaining friendships. Prisons and reformatories all over the country are full of men who would never have been there if at the crucial moment of their lives they had had the priceless gift of one sincere and helpful friend."

Appealing to Rotary Clubs and other civic groups to approach the problems of youth with the same intelligence, devotion, and effort exerted toward problems of business and politics, the former Director of Federal Prisons pointed out that the Boys' Clubs of America represent an effort to meet the needs of boys in a simple, wholesome way which offers them opportunities to develop habits of responsibility, sportsmanship, and citizenship.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She may not be aware of the fact . . . but fortunate indeed is the mother of the sweet girl graduate this year, because all the sheer materials in white and all the pastel shades you can think of are not only in fashion; they're being worn! We mean that, as many a mother of past graduates will tell you, the very young usually yearn for nothing less than a sophisticated affair in sleek black satin as their idea of the thing to wear to their first parties. And many a mother has spent hours in convincing her daughter that it just isn't what mama wants.

However, this year everything has been simplified for the mothers in the land . . . for even older women of marked smartness are going in for these more-fluffy frocks. And the result seems to be that the girls are quite satisfied this year. (And if there's anything more gratifying than a thoroughly satisfied daughter, then we'd like to know what it is!) Anyhow, it means that even lovelier things than ever are being shown in the shops for graduation, commencement, June proms, and reunions. And many of them are in the definitely inexpensive class; which is also what mothers and fathers want. Chandler's, for instance, is doing much up on the fifth floor with clothes of this type, and they include such items as a good looking short-sleeved dress, fashioned on Princess lines (much flare to the skirt, and much fitting to the main part of the dress) for only $7.95! Surely any miss would be more than delighted to receive her coveted diploma outfitted in just such a frock; and she'll find plenty of use for it later on. Worn with a big hat, for instance. For those party moments, a matter of $14.95 will buy a long-skirted marquisette dress that has lace insertion that makes it all look just like a shirtwaist dress that mother wore, way back when! The sleeves are big and full, and run into a wide filmy cuff at the wristline, and the waistline looks positively teensy-weensy, compared with the ultra-fullness of the flowing skirt. But these two which we have selected are only the beginning; you must see for yourself. We simply wanted to assure you that everything would be less like a battle royal this year, when it comes to the matter of a unanimous decision at selection time!

Keeping the Thumb From Horace's Mouth

For some time now there has been an interesting little gadget on the market that you may not have heard about, that seems to be working out very nicely as a solution to the thumb-sucking problem. It's called the "Welcome Sleeve" . . . probably because the inventor knew it would be a welcome addition to the baby's wardrobe. The price is, if we remember correctly, around 75 cents, and it consists of nothing but a little sleeve and shoulder piece, into which you put little Horace's hand. His hand goes right through the sleeve, in fact. The idea is that it is fastened on, and inasmuch as there's a hard padding halfway up the sleeve, little Horace finds, when he goes to indulge in his thumb, that he is frustrated in a big way. For he can't bend his little elbow enough to get his thumb to his mouth! Yet his entire hand and every finger is free to play with things before him, and after a while we suppose he forgets the idea, or loses interest altogether. You buy it in different sizes . . . and Filene's has it in the infants wear department.

"Sweet Spice" A New Cologne

P. S. With the way Dorothy Gray is putting her dollar's worth of Hot Weather Cologne into such huge bottles, we'll soon be able to bathe in the fragrance. The newest 1940 version is "Sweet Spice," and all very dashing. Lucien Lelong goes summery on us with his clever Pif Paf Puf all done up in summer colors. These are those clever little cosmetic bags that hold just the right make-up for each clothes color. The newest are in pastel Roman Stripes.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday Feature.

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It's a real thrill to wear Summer shoes that have everything . . . including a double measure of the comfort for which Treadeasys have been famous always.

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If you could live over again the
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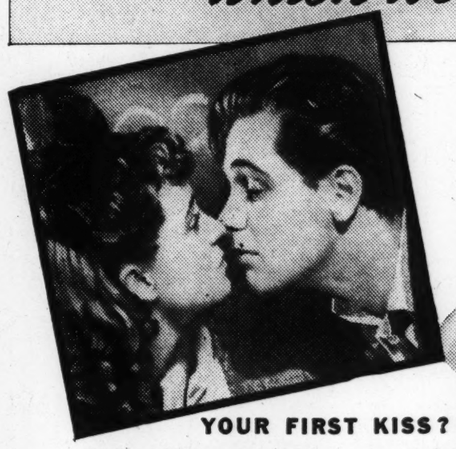
which would you choose?



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Emily and George grew up together. Suddenly they were in love! Could any happiness be more thrilling than this?

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DOORS OPEN AT ORPHEUM 9:15 a. m.
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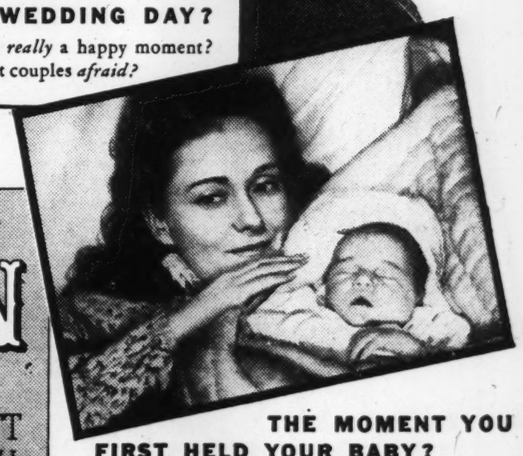
YOUR WEDDING DAY?
But is this *really* a happy moment? Aren't most couples *afraid?*



THE MOMENT YOU FIRST HELD YOUR BABY?
Most mothers might pick this moment to live over again. But Emily picked another—*the most "ordinary" moment of her life!*

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FAY BAINTER · BEULAH BONDI · THOMAS MITCHELL
GUY KIBBEE · STUART ERWIN · FRANK CRAVEN
Directed by SAM WOOD ("Goodbye Mr. Chips")
Released thru United Artists

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM BOSTON
2ND SMASH HIT!
Eddie CANTOR
"40 LITTLE MOTHERS"

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
May 22, 1940

Good Ol' King Cotton Leads The Summer Parade!

This Season You'll Work and Play, Swim and Waltz In Calicoes, Organdies, and Other Lovely Cottons

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just in case you have not been advised by "King Cotton," or had a visit from "Maid of Cotton," or been bowled over by the gay display of cotton clothes in the nation's shop windows—this is Cotton Week (May 17 to 25).

And lest you should be under the impression that cotton is a mere matter of sheets and pillowcases without heritage or history, it is arresting to scan records which indicate that as early as 800 to 700 B. C. India was cultivating and converting cotton.

Chroniclers of the campaigns of Alexander the Great refer to the exportation of cotton products from India. And Lucretius, seeing the great billowy cotton tents of the ancient Romans, likened them with picturesque imagery to: "the white clouds of heaven." The word "cotton" is derived from the Arabic "Qutn," which appears in the Latin form of "Cotonum" in the ledger of an Italian merchant of the thirteenth century.

A Rich Heritage

So when you step out in cotton this summer—as you will, whether you work or play or waltz—your cotton clothes, gossamer filmy or tough as a bat-wing sail, will have come to you as a rich heritage. Cottons were worn by Indian Princes whose Dacca muslins ("Evening Dew," "Running Water," "Mul of Kings") were of such filmy fineness as to seem fabulous. Cotton tunics fell in graceful folds from the shoulders of Cleopatra.

Yet never in all their long and honorable history have cottons been so varied, so adaptable, and so economically plentiful as they are today. You will find cottons for town wear smarter than any silks this season—smarter and tubbable besides. And among the fascinating cottons offered, you will find delightful groups of "companion" fabrics in plain colors, matching or contrasting checks, dots or stripes.

You will also discover, marching gaily in the cotton parade, formal piqués, chambrays smooth and satisfying, seersuckers softly crinkled and happily oblivious of ironing boards, smoky-toned ginghams, and gay gingham plaids. You can even choose your own clan plaid if you boast Scotch blood—as did Jean Wallace, young daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture. Or you can be generous to yourself: adopt a plaid which pleases your fancy. If, instead, you are planning sheer summer evening enchantment, then the shadow organdies, imprinted with more yards of lace than ever festooned your great grandmother's crinoline, will sweep everything before them. And you will find that the lace is all in place—in the design! You need not even sew pleats in your cotton clothes this year, they are so cleverly imprinted, or woven, in the various materials.

Perhaps we moderns may seem a little light-headed about our cottons. But really and truly there seems no limit to the ingenuity of our industrial geniuses who have whisked cotton, like some whimsical Cinderella, from her chimney-corner role of towels and table napkins, straight to the ball. And whether she flits around there in capricious ginghams or colorful calicoes, she carries herself with that indefinable "fairy godmother air" that defies reproach and charms everyone—particularly any princes who happen to be about.

But when the clock strikes midnight, instead of rushing out to her golden pumpkin coach and back to her chimney-corner, this cotton Cindereila keeps right on wearing her gay cotton clothes. She sleeps in cotton, swims in cotton, plays and plays hard in cotton, goes to business in cotton, lounges in cotton. In fact she wears her cotton clothes from daylight to dawn—right around the clock.

Finishes do much to change the complexions of our present-day cotton fabrics. You can now purchase "air-conditioned" cotton—woven so as to let cool air in and hot air out (or vice versa according to the weather). Tebelized cottons are made to resist wrinkles. Sit on them for hours, even when it is so hot you wonder if you are sticking to the back of the chair, and they don't wrinkle. When you see "Sanforized" cottons, you may know that they are treated so that they will neither shrink nor stretch, but will go on in the even tenor of their ways. Another finish to remember when you need a cotton gifted with permanent, starchless crispness is that produced by Bellmanizing. An organdy that has been Bellmanized looks just as crisp and fresh after you have laundered it a half dozen times as it did when the clerk unrolled it from its bolt.

The Zelan process waterproofs fabrics. These water-repellent cottons are a joy when it comes to puttering around boats. When that sudden splash of sapphire sea leaps right over the bow and slithers off in a shower of silver, you bob up smiling and dry in your water-repellent cottons. Perhaps you were wearing your "Tug-Boat Annie"—a sea-going pea jacket that is one of the season's favorites. Navy blue quilted cotton outside, it sheds water like an eiderdown duck, while its red bandana lining cheers the dampest fog, and its screw and bolt fastenings, slipping into their sail-eyelet buttonholes, batten you down against the stiffest breeze and keep you entirely shipshape.

Saucy Swim Suits

Cotton lastex bathing suits in the hand are reminiscent of nothing more attractive than shriveled caterpillars. But just step into one of them! No fairer butterfly ever left his gloomy cocoon. Peppermint candy stripes burst forth into a full skirt born for pirouetting. Or a sparse swim suit with a saucy separate skirt (that is to be left disconsolately on the sand when the swimming starts) comes out to tempt the sunniest sun. One of the most amusing of the sea-going accessories this summer is a capricious cotton muff softly lined with absorbent terry cloth—into which you may snuggle your hands, or your knitting, or your rose-colored glasses. At the same time it serves as a neat pocket in which to stow your diminutive bathing suit.

And your feet? Cotton is the perfect answer to everything your feet can desire. You can walk on the beach in bright plaid gingham wedges if you like a little support for your heel, or scuff along in a pair of red and white striped canvas shoes without heels or toe.

Accessories, Too

Belts and bags, blouses and shawls can be of cotton at its best this year. Even ear clips of miniature organdy bows, to match or contrast with your dress, now accent the popularity of cotton. Your parasol is as likely to be made of cotton this summer as is your hat—and all these cotton creations, from one end of the country to the other, have found inspiration for their designs in some American theme.

New England, whose first permanent cotton factory built of brick was put up in Beverly, Mass., in 1787-88, furnishes the prim little flower design of the type familiar on calicoes. From Virginia—where the colonists grew cotton along the tidewater rivers, way back in 1619—and also from Georgia, come our rose patterns, charming as the warm southern gardens where their prototypes grow. New Mexico and the southwest leave the imprint of their primitive hot colors—in bold stripes and Apache checks—on our calicoes, and California splashes the glowing colors of orange, lemon, purple and lime on summery cottons.

Cotton collections are being shown which are not only American in motif, but which seem to have captured something of the quaintness of the early American silhouette and its traditional background. Snowy white evening dresses with organdy guimpes—set off by old-fashioned beading run with finest velvet ribbons—and full-skirted dinner dresses, tightly bodiced and buttoned sedately down the front, would have seemed quite at home beneath the pillared porticoes of Natchez or waltzing in the red and gold ballrooms of the Mississippi River packets.

Gingham Sunbonnets Again!

Even our most picturesque pioneer headdress is back—the gingham sunbonnet. Tied beneath a dimpled chin, it is as alluring today as ever it was when crowds waved farewell to the prairie schooners as they rumbled out of Independence, Missouri, over the dusty roads that led West.

Aprons, hand in hand with sunbonnets, are fashionable again. Not the kind that signify hard work, but fanciful, thistledown affairs to put the finishing touch to your famous buffet suppers and inspire your guests to believe that you concocted all its marvels with your own fair hands.

When you stop to think that cotton is one of America's largest and oldest industries, and that all its loveliness comes from the soft white lining of one of Nature's jewel cases—from a little brown pod that opens in the sun so that its precious seeds, tucked away in their cotton bed, may ripen and replenish the earth—is it any wonder that Americans value this great gift, and, from a spool of thread to a coutourier's creation, buy cotton?

Courtesy, Cotton-Textile Institute; Saks Fifth Avenue; Wide World

(1) Exquisite indeed is this lacy all-over embroidered white batiste tailored afternoon dress with self belt. The black cotton crochet gloves and the black veil of the hat suggest a Spanish note. (2) Chambray and gray—two smart fashion notes—are combined in this ensemble consisting of a tailored dress and matching bolero. The bouquet of purple violets adds a vivid note to the soft gray of the dress. The hat is white bird's-eye piqué matching the collar of the dress. (3) This summer dance frock of white piqé, worn by Betty Hutton. of "Two for the Show," is smartly styled with bands of old-fashioned eyelet embroidery. The square neckline is cut low in the back. (4) Pretty as a picture is this bouffant gown of white organdy embroidered with nosegays in cornflower blue, worn by Anna Neagle—who, you will remember, was named by the Fashion Academy in New York as the best dressed international film star of 1940. (5) For hours of summer fun, here is a wrap-around pinafore of colorfully striped natural cotton worn over a one-piece play suit in shirt-and-shorts style in pale yellow cotton.

Four Pioneers on Wings Edit Journal From the Air

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

I'm a pioneer. It's a fact. Oh, not like my grandmother who crossed the prairie in a schooner. But I was "among those present" who, on May 14th, helped Alma Kitchell of the National Broadcasting Company edit the Streamline Journal from a United Airliner as it soared high above New York City. This is the first time a woman's magazine of the air has ever been given from a plane. That, you see, makes us pioneers.

I'm still so excited that I catch myself wanting to begin this story in the middle—I mean in the air—and go both ways at once. But we'd never get anywhere that way. So let's begin on the ground.

A month ago Miss Kitchell asked me if I'd go along the day we edited the journal from a plane. Would I! I love to fly. I like to broadcast. Why not put the two together? Sounds easy? Well, it isn't.

As the day drew near I thought of all the things that might stop that broadcast. Bad weather could ground the plane. Would they be able to make the contact from the studio? Would our voices come in clearly above the roar of the engines?

Those Present

The weather was fairly clear that morning. We went to La Guardia field at one-thirty p. m.—Alma Kitchell, editor of the Streamline Journal; Miss Ellen Church, who ten years ago originated the idea of having airplane stewardesses; Miss Mary Lewis, designer and Fashion Director of the World's Fair, and I. My assignment was Manhattan Island. I was to look over the Island and tell the folk listening from coast-to-coast what I was seeing.

This is a good time to admit that a few men went along. An announcer, a program director, and an engineer.

When we got to the field, the Mainliner stood waiting. Four hundred and fifty pounds of transmitting and receiving equipment were already in it. The working crew—meaning the seven of us, plus a few newspaper and magazine folk, piled in. The engines roared and away we went. Immediately the program director took charge. We were told that we would broadcast from the rear of the plane. We had one microphone only, so it had to be handed from first one to the other. (Imagine standing in the rear of a plane, holding a microphone in one hand, a script in the other, keeping an eye on your director and—but it can be done, unless you hit too big an air pocket!)

Our Turn Had Come

The contact was made with the station down in the R. C. A. building. There were six sets of headphones in the plane and we took turns listening to programs. Then suddenly the chimes rang. Our turn had come.

Miss Kitchell started the program. The orchestra—down in the studio—played the fanfare after each editor was announced. Mary Lewis was honor guest; we call her the Cover Lady. And, if you'll believe me, we could talk to the engineers on the ground. They told us to hold the microphone a little closer to our lips. It seemed the roar of the engine was coming through.

I'll make no attempt to tell you how the others felt when their turn came. But I do know how I felt. I squeezed back of the last seat, between the program director and our editor-in-chief, the microphone was thrust into my right hand, and I gripped my script with my left. They had suggested that we get as much excitement into our voices as possible! As far as I'm concerned that was needless advice. I never was more excited in my life. I could feel the engineer, beside me, tense. My last uplifted glance had been at the director as he gave me the signal to start, while he kept his eyes glued on his stopwatch. Little beads of sweat stood on his forehead. I knew they weren't beads caused by the weather!

No Simple Studio Broadcast

Remember this was no simple studio broadcast. Our plane was traveling well over a 100 miles an hour; we were up about 2,500 feet. The microphone we were using was a small egg-shaped ball. It felt slippery in my hand. When I was almost through with the first page of script, I suddenly realized that I couldn't turn the page and hold that mike at the same time. I felt panicky. But soon I saw that Miss Kitchell had noticed my plight. She had a second page ready to hold up when my first was gone. Before that was used up, my own script had been taken from my hand and turned, and was open to page three! All this time I was supposed to have my mind on the coast-to-coast audience that was listening to us from 85 stations!

How relieved I felt when my turn was over. The only thing I can compare this to, in my own experience, is the relief that used to come when my part on the Christmas program was over in the little church I once attended. You may know the feeling. Responsibility had ended; and all you needed to do was sit back and wonder what was on the tree for you.

The highlight of the program came when Alma Kitchell's song was announced. Even those inveterate air travelers from the airline sat up and took notice. Miss Kitchell was to sing from the plane, but her orchestra accompaniment was to come from the studio down below!

I managed to get one of the earphones. The orchestra came in with the introduction! Miss Kitchell had on earphones. And she came through just as though she were standing beside the orchestra. Her voice rose clear and strong above the hum of the motors. After her solo we switched out to Pittsburgh, Pa., where one of our regular editors was grounded because she had to cover the opening of the new movie based on the life of Lillian Russell.

Roaring Over Their Heads

The last thing on the Streamline Journal was the opening of the listeners' exchange box. It seemed a bit queer to see our editor solemnly giving household hints from the box while she roared over the homemakers' heads!

And then—back to the studio again, where the orchestra closed with the number "Halleluiah."

I looked down from my own tiny window. Below us lay New York City. Just tiny squares of red and brown, with a few patches of green. I saw the Hudson river, with boats chugging up and down that looked no bigger than bathtub toys. They threw the water back in little silver tails. The plane started losing altitude. The order came, "Fasten your belts." And then—the gentle bump when we hit the ground. It was over, but I'd like to close this just the way I did my talk from the air: "Next time you get a chance to try wings, don't let fear keep you from buckling them on. When you soar away into the infinite blue, you'll understand what I mean."

Secretary To Ten

This Young Woman Made a Job for Herself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Ten employers add variety and interest to the work of a secretary, according to a young woman of this city, who made a job for herself when she was unable to find one ready-made.

Tiring of hearing: "What experience?" and answering: "None as yet," she made a mighty resolution to find some experience before looking further for a full-time position. Now it is doubtful if the confines of a single office could hold her. Her office is city-wide, and her employers are women interested in many lines of civic and social endeavor.

The core of her idea was to make one big job from many small ones, but first, she had to create the small ones. She began by a study for several weeks of the club and society sections of her local newspapers. Noting down the names, addresses, and club affiliations of those women who appeared often in the news, she thoroughly familiarized herself with their interests and hobbies.

Finally, her list included the names of sixty women. She began with telephone calls, and where interest was shown, she arranged for an interview. She offered her secretarial services in the preparation of club letters and reports, or for correspondence of any kind, at a flat rate of $2.00 a week. The service was to include an hour of dictation taken at the client's home, and the later preparation and delivery of typed material at a specified time.

Of the sixty called, about twenty were interested, and of these, ten hired her at once. Thus, she was assured of an immediate income of $20 a week. At present her wage hovers nearer $30 a week, because of the addition of extra tasks, such as research work for papers.

"Best of all, I am learning new things all the while," she says. "The women for whom I work are alert and intelligent and have many different interests. I also like to be able to type in the freedom of my home, rather than in an office. On the practical side, my list of employers is growing little by little, as those I now work for recommend me to their friends."

Rhubarb Punch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cook
1 pound rhubarb with
½ cup sugar and
1 cup water. As soon as the rhubarb is soft, strain through a sieve, adding
¼ cup lemon syrup
½ cup orange juice, and
Plain or charged water. Tint to a desirable pink with a bit of red coloring. Pour over crushed ice, add a mint sprig, and serve.

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START THIS YEAR'S VACATION OFF ON THE
RIGHT FOOT!

Here's the first step toward a grand time! Norma—a streamlined little model that waves "Good-by" to foot discomfort. A blissfully comfortable white oxford that prides herself on her slim girlish figure and smart, airy perforations. And just because Norma is so popular you can choose this breezy little style not only in White, but also in Black, Brown or Blue Kid. Sizes 4 to 10, AAA to D, also EEE.
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Commerce and Finance

Street Thinks War Will Cause Revamping of Restrictive Laws

Business and Industry

Federal Offer To Aid Barley Growers Made

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it would extend loans to growers on the 1940 barley crop at a base rate of 35 cents a bushel for No. 1 grain stored on farms.

The loan program, like a similar one announced for wheat, is designed to stabilize prices and to help growers finance the storage of surplus portions of their crop so that it might be marketed later at possible better prices.

Storage Rates

Other farm storage rates follow: No. 2, 34 cents; No. 3, 32 cents; No. 4, 29 cents, and No. 5, 25 cents. A discount of two cents will be made for mixed barley. Rough, stained, blighted, smutty, or weevily grain will not be eligible for storage.

Grain stored in commercial warehouses or elevators will be at rates of 7 cents a bushel below those prevailing for grain stored on farms. Officials explained this deduction represented the estimated average of storage charges which would be paid by the government on barley that might be delivered to it in payment of loans.

Loans will be available until January 1. The farm storage loans will be for a 10-month period, but commercial storage loans will mature in 10 months or on April 30, 1941, whichever is earlier.

May Deliver Corn

The Agriculture Department also said that farmers having 1937-grown corn under government loan may deliever it to the Commodity Credit Corporation immediately in repayment of their obligations.

About 15,000,000 bushels of this corn remains under seal on farms. It was put under loan at 50 cents per bushel in 1937 and was resealed at 57 cents in the fall of 1938 under an Agriculture Department order extending the loans to next October 1.

Officials said it was contemplated that a substantial amount of this corn would be exported under a subsidy program recently announced.

Movement of the corn at this time, officials said, will tend to increase storage and shipping facilities at the time of the 1940 harvest.

U. S. Crude Oil Output Increases Slightly in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in the United States increased slightly during the week ended May 18, totaling 3,835,100 barrels, compared with 3,825,450 barrels the previous week and 3,438,400 a year ago, the American Petroleum Institute reported. Production was 234,100 barrels a day in excess of the Bureau of Mines' calculated requirements.

Refinery activity rose during the week, reporting refineries boosting operations to 86.3 per cent of capacity from 85.8 per cent the previous week. Runs of crude oil to stills for the industry as a whole were estimated at 3,665,000 barrels a day, compared with 3,620,000 the previous week and 3,412,000 a year ago.

Gasoline production during the week was estimated by the Institute at 11,523,000 barrels, against 11,401,000 the week before. Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks declined slightly to 101,015,000 barrels at the end of the week, compared with 101,317,000 a week earlier and 85,597,000 a year ago.

Imports of crude and refined oils at principal ports totaled 1,605,000 barrels for the week against 1,462,000 the previous week.

Power Output Is 11.6 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output jumped to 2,422,212,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended May 18, highest since the first week of April, the Edison Electric Institute said.

The increase represented a gain of 1.4 per cent from 2,387,566,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and was 11.6 per cent ahead of 2,170,496,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the Institue:

New England 7, Middle Atlantic 7.2, Central Industrial 16.2, West Central 6.9, Southern States 13.3, Rocky Mountain 13.7, Pacific Coast 5.8.

Rep. Crawford Asks Probe Of Current Market Slump

WASHINGTON (AP)—Calling for a congressional investigation of current stock market declines, Representative Crawford (R) of Michigan told the House that investors had lost $15,000,000,000 "while the Securities and Exchange Commission apparently did nothing to protect them."

Mr. Crawford proposed in a resolution that the House banking committee learn the names of all foreign holders of American securities, all buyers and sellers of securities between Mry 1 and May 21, and all holders, buyers and sellers of commodities during the same period.

"Can it be," Mr. Crawford said, "that the SEC is permitting Germany, through manipulation or otherwise, to dump Danish-owned American-issued stock and bonds on our market? . . .

The secrecy which is being protected or is maintained by the SEC is indefensible."

German Successes Seen Giving Impetus to U. S. 'Right Wing'

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street had its worst session yet, on Tuesday. Stock prices opened lower, with a gap, never filled, and heavy selling pushed the tape behind again and again during the day and drove prices down more than 10 points on the Dow-Jones industrial averages for the day before a rally set in at the close. War babies, steels, commodity shares, and every other kind of issues were swept down in the universal maelstrom which at times overwhelmed specialists on the floor and caused trading to be intermittently suspended in individual issues, and the rumor even passed around the Street that "the authorities"—of whom there are three, the Stock Exchange, the SEC, or the President—might close the Exchange. The carnage among margin accounts was heavy, with such standard issues as U. S. Steel showing declines of as much as 15 to 20 per cent in value at the day's lows.

Commodities shared the rout, and particularly those which are conventionally supposed to benefit from war requirements. World sugar futures (Contract No. 4 on the Coffee and Sugar Exchange) dropped further to 1.10 cents for July delivery against something round 1.30 cents before the war broke out in September, and something round 2.55 cents at the peak of the September war boom. Wheat sold off practically to the pegged level set on Monday morning by the Chicago Board of Trade, and other war commodities like lard, cottonseed oil, cocoa, and hides were conspicuously weak.

Many See Stock Slump Near End

The outstanding news basis for the decline was the German westward push, and the heaviest selling of the day came first when it was announced the Germans had reached Amiens, Arras, and then Abbeville, and then in the afternoon when news came through that a French corps had been taken after crossing of the Meuse had been permitted through errors condemned by Premier Reynaud.

But while this was going on, some extremely shrewd investors and speculators, who had been bearish for several months, were rushing into the market with buy orders. One of them, discussing the market's background over the telephone with this correspondent, cut the conversation off with the remark, "I've got to get back to the boardroom to put in some buy orders. I'm selling governments and buying stocks."

In a nutshell, the bullish argument is something like this: First, the war is not going to last long. Second, the shock administered to this country is going to result in one of the most violent political shifts—to the right—ever experienced here.

If the war is not going to last long, this would explain yesterday's continuance of the fall in so-called war commodities. For months, commodity "experts" have been advocating the purchase of essential war commodities such as sugar and wheat on the argument that "a long war makes essential commodities scarce; the Allies will have to buy in heavier and heavier volume, which will drive prices up.' Prospect of a short war seems the only obvious explanation of the recent decline in these very commodities Conspicuous among the exceptions to the decline is coffee again, and coffee is practically the only commodity which has in an entire year never been marked up once in connection with the war; it has been reckoned an extremely non-essential commodity.

Political Swing to Right

The same short war and German victory is being indicated in the market for second-grade foreign bonds. British empire bonds declined sharply—but German bonds went up. Cynics say there's no use buying German bonds because even if the Germans do win they won't pay anything; but nevertheless they went up, and incidentally quite a few German-Americans have been listening to short-wave broadcasts and dabbling in German bonds ever since the parachute troops began dropping in Holland.

The real bullishness in the market, however, is over the expected political swing to the right. Conservatives here were not jubilant, but merely grim, in saying to this correspondent that the time has come. They cite arguments by the yard, some subjective, some objective. Most obvious is that the coalition cabinet idea is out. The Republicans aren't going "to put their neck in that noose." They say "look at what happened to the airplane manufacturers. Called to Washington for conference with the Treasury head, they learned that the Administration is without a plan, that they will receive no concessions on the Walsh-Healey Act, Treasury depreciation allowances, or on anything else. They are asked to make bricks without straw."

Third Term Retardation

The President's over-emphasis on the Navy at the expense of the air arm is being emphasized. The switching of the CAA over to political control by the President is being lined up with the unhappy 1934 adventure of the Administration in sending Army fliers out to carry the mails. The President's alleged inability to conceive an alleged emergency except in terms of more dollars and a new blank check for himself is cited. The bitter "fifth column" designation of the New Deal is being repeated vigorously. Reactionary forces are in vigorous counterattacks against the Administration.

Best opinion in the Street markets seems to feel strongly that the current emergency is not going to help the third-term movement but to ruin it. Lindbergh's strictures agaist "subversive elements" are being given a vigorous and broad interpretation. The fate of the Blum left-wing coalition in France in the face of national emergency is being recalled. The Republican Party is thought likely to fall heir to the rising feeling of nationalism. If the German drive is being taken in Washigton to call for a third term it is being taken in Wall Street as quite the opposite, and regardless of the rights and wrongs of either the European or the American situation, the German successes bid fair to make the impending political contest more bitter, not less.

The weak spot in the bullish argument of German-victory-American-right-turn is of course what the Germans would do if they won. The bullish argument on this score is that it would take them a long time from the defeat of London and Paris to outright hostilities with America. But they would be a constant menace—sufficient menace to keep the United States on its toes and to force such a departure here from democracy in its recent free-lunch interpretation as to strengthen all right-wing and hard-faced elements.

While the Germans couldn't reach us for a long time, and as Mr. Lindbergh pointed out, the United States won't go to war unless it starts the war itself, it is pointed out that no empire has ever ceased rolling on to new victories until it was shattered; it just isn't in the psychology of victorious peoples from Alexander's Macedonians down through Napoleon's army of the people, to quit reaching for more power until the rolling force of intoxicated victory is stalled forever in over-ambitious projects. If merely the internal seething of empire were not enough to keep us on pins and needles, it is pointed out that when the war is over the famine in Europe will be worse even than the famine there in 1919—which itself was the worst in three centuries.

Some people here feel that the bad news from Europe is going to increase the weight of what the armed forces have to say about our industrial and economic needs. The regular Army and the Navy are by no means pro-German, but they are in sympathy with any kind of an economic system which makes for military power, and out of sympathy with obstructions. They have been hammering Congress for some time to take off the obstructions which the "brain trust" and the New Deal political supporters have put in the way of defense programs.

Weakest point in the New Deal armor is now the Walsh-Healey Act and therefore it is the first to be attacked. When an American manufacturer takes a contract with the government he opens himself to a visit from an employee of Miss Perkins' Department of Labor, armed with a form as big as a census-taker's tabulation, and as a result few American manufacturers want to bid for government business, especially little fellows.

Change in Laws Seen

Coming down to earth, the actual industrial prospects look something like this. First, the Walsh-Healey Act will have to be suspended, and the Vinson-Trammell Act will have to be made inoperative for small contractors. A system of priorities will have to be established for the machine-tool industry and the engine-making industry. The Army and Navy will have to be given a freer hand to allow advance payments to bidders on government contracts.

The requirement of competitive bidding on such contracts will have to be suspended, as the armed forces have been arguing for some time. Some kind of industrial high command will have to be accepted by the Administration for the purpose of industrial traffic control and the by-passing or curing of industrial bottle-necks.

There are three ways for the machine-tool industry to expand and all three will have to be exploited—through reinvestment of its own cash, through RFC loans, or through government construction of plants to be leased out to private manufacturers. The latter might be a way round the Treasury's present objection to any modification of its meager depreciation allowances before statutory taxable net income. It is unfair to ask the machine-tool or other industry to put the capital cost of plant expansion to meet a national emergency.

Meantime it appears that the downswing in stock prices, has for the present at least, been ended.

Brown Co. Groups Seek Reorganization Approval

By the Associated Press

Prompt acceptance by security holders of a reorganization plan for the Brown Company, recently filed in Federal Court at Portland, Maine, has been asked by two bondholders protective committees, the General Creditors Advisory Committee and the Preferred Stockholders Committee.

Also joining in the appeal, which was distributed by mail, were representatives of common stockholders and the debtor company. The plan requires approval by two-thirds in amount of each class of creditors and a majority in amount in each class of stockholders.

Heads Economic Club

Kaiden-Keystone

David Sarnoff

President of the Radio Corporation of America, elected President of the Economic Club of New York to succeed Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. Winthrop Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, and Walter Hoving, President of Lord and Taylor, were elected Vice-Presidents.

Rumors of Closing N. Y. Stock Exchange Are Denied by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Rumors that closing of the New York Stock Exchange was being contemplated shortly were denied here by officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission. While the SEC has authority to suspend trading in registered securities for 10 days, and, with the approval of the President, can close the exchanges for 90 days, the officials said there was no evidence that Federal intervention was necessary.

It was further indicated that while no formula could be obtained for the condition under which such action would be required, in general only a runaway market which consisted of all sellers and no buyers would compel the SEC to act.

New Deal policy has been to maintain operations as usual with all markets open despite developments abroad and as yet there has apparently been no change in this program.

Stock Exchange officials feel that the important thing is to maintain a market place open to all and this overshadows the need to protect the relatively few investors or speculators who are in trouble with their margin accounts.

SummerRound-Table Planned to Discuss Use of Idle Money

WASHINGTON (AP)—A business spokesman and two government economists have set the scene for a summertime round-table on the subject of putting idle money and men to work.

E. F. Connelly of Detroit, president of the Investment Bankers Association, presented to a Senate banking and currency subcommittee a slate of witnesses who, he said, would oppose the view of those who have told the Monopoly Committee that forced spending of savings would be necessary to revive business.

"I think you will find businessmen in general will argue that they can develop their business if certain legislative restrictions are corrected," Mr. Connelly said.

Both Robert Nathan and Don D. Humphrey, Commerce Department economists, agreed with Mr. Connelly that representatives of the "orthodox" view of investments and savings, with which they disagreed, should be invited to present their opinions fully.

Commercial Loans Rise $10,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans turned upward again last week after three weeks of declining credits in this field.

In 101 cities, banks increased their business loans by $10,000,000, to a total of $4,414,000,000. These loans have increased in most of the weeks since last fall, and the total for 101 cities was $569,000,000 higher on May 15 than it was a year ago.

Banks in the Chicago district alone increased such loans $12,000,000, while elsewhere there were small increases and decreases, making the net change for 101 cities, $10,000,000.

Wayne Knitting Mills Acquires Mills in N. J.

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP) — John J. Kronenberg, President of the Wayne Knitting Mills, has announced acquisition of the John Bromley Knitting Mills at Riverside, N. J.

The New Jersey company is a knitting, seaming, and looping unit. Stockings treated there will be shipped to the Fort Wayne mills for dyeing and finishing.

Mr. Kronenberg estimated production would be increased by about 7,000 pairs of stockings a week as a result of the purchase.

Gold Stocks Exceed Total Of 19 Billion

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Gold stocks of the United States Treasury have climbed past $19,000,000,000—approximately 70 per cent of all the monetary gold in the world.

Treasury gold purchases have gone up sensationally in the last year because foreigners in every part of the globe were shipping the metal here both for safekeeping and to pay for American merchandise.

The Treasury said today that on May 20 its gold holdings aggregated $19,048,473,148, compared with $15,906,260,707 exactly a year ago.

The British Empire accounted for a big proportion of the shipments, largely in preparation for the purchase of airplanes and other war supplies here. However, smaller nations shipped as much as they apparently could in efforts to preserve their metal.

In addition to the Treasury gold stocks, foreigners have approximately $1,258,000,000 of the metal deposited in their own names in the American Federal Reserve banks.

All but $199,101,226 of the Treasury gold, however, is unavailable for spending. Nearly $17,000,000,000 of the Treasury gold has been pledged to the Federal Reserve banks in payment for currency already given the Treasury. Another $1,800,000,000 is in the Stabilization Fund, while other smaller portions are obligated for other purposes.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports soared to $100,561,483 in the week ended May 15.

The Commerce Department, giving this figure, said that the shipments were about $22,000,000 larger than in the preceding week, and the largest for any week since March.

British Empire shipments, usually in connection with war supply purchases here, accounted for about $74,000,000 of the imports.

The Netherlands, however, accounted for $6,207,809, apparently representing metal shipped out in the last days before the German invasion. Holland claimed to have removed most of its gold before the Germans arrived.

The British Empire shipments included $18,012,735 from the United Kingdom, $42,944,726 from Canada, $1,036,089 from India, $1,151,313 from Hong Kong, and $10,495,380 from South Africa.

Other large shipments included $5,519,774 from Italy, $5,874,710 from Switzerland, $2,107,804 from Colombia, and $4,742,734 from Japan.

Foreign deposits of gold under earmark in the New York Federal Reserve banks overbalanced withdrawals by $485,688 during the week, increasing the total of such deposits to about $1,257,000,000.

Silver imports amounted to $973,836, including $391,976 from Canada and $502,670 from Mexico.

No gold exports were listed and silver exports totalled $11,491.

Douglas Aircraft Takes On Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Employment has topped the 17,000 mark in the Santa Monica and El Segundo, Calif., plants of Douglas Aircraft Company, it was announced here by Carl A. Cover, senior Vice-President and General Manager.

According to recent tabulations of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, this is approximately one-fourth of all employees in the nation's aircraft manufacturing industry. With nearly 1,000 skilled workers added in the last month, hiring is continuing at both divisions.

President Donald W. Douglas predicted last October the company would employ 17,000 men and women, but it was not anticipated this figure would be attained until mid-summer of 1940.

Pay roll last week exceeded $518,000, an average of nearly $27,000,000 annually. During four months of 1940 pay rolls have amounted to more than $8,100,000, compared with $14,290,000 for all of last year.

ICC Rejects N. Y., Ontario Plan of Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to approve any plan of reorganization for the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, "unless and until further operations of the property disclosed the possibility of more practical operation than is at present apparent."

The ICC said recent operations of the railway "show clearly that it cannot be expected to earn the expenses incurred in the operation of the property until there has been developed a solution for the difficulties of the coal companies supplying the debtor's traffic which will insure a continual supply of such traffic, or there has been discovered some other source of traffic, not now apparent."

The company, alone of interested parties, presented the only reorganization plan filed with the ICC. This plan called for a reduction in capitalization from $89,540,069 to $38,572,073 and annual interest requirements from $1,287,065 to $95,515 in fixed interest and $225,000 in contingent interest.

German Invasion Seen Halting British Imports From Neutrals

NEW YORK (AP)—Germany's blitzkriegs into neutral nations have endangered a considerable part of the billion-dollar-a-year food supply England imports from these countries—a trade which may now be disrupted or entirely destroyed.

Thus, in effect, Adolf Hitler's legions are setting up a "land blockade" to offset the pinching blockade by sea with which the Allies seem to be shutting off materials for Germany.

The pinch that would result from a stoppage of English trade with war-torn places like Scandinavia, Holland and Belgium ranges from 3 per cent in grain to 20 per cent of her dairy products, a study of England's normal import activities showed.

Thus, England must turn to the Dominions and the Americas for an increasing portion of her supplies, and keep her sea lanes open.

Supplies Threatened

Her normal supplies threatened most drastically are imported paper and paper manufacturing materials, of which she regularly gets 60 to 90 per cent from currently strife-riddled nations.

Roughly two-thirds of her normal food importations are virtually assured, however, if the hostilities do not go beyond their present bounds and commerce remains reasonably normal. Food constitutes half of Britain's imports, in value, but the disrupted countries produce only about 15 per cent of her imports, so that, even if their contribution was entirely food, it would mean only a third of the supply.

Britain's empire trade, painstakingly built up over centuries, gives almost ironclad protection to her supply of many important staples like grain, cotton, wool, hides and rubber—as long as they can be transported.

About half Britain's meat comes from abroad, but only a quarter of the importations are from Denmark, Poland, Sweden, Holland, and other places which cannot be counted on.

Half her dairy products are imported, and nearly half of these importations come from Denmark, Holland, Poland, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania—all of them virtually out of the running in international trade.

Some Supplies Assured

Britain's fruit and vegetable supply, although almost entirely imported, is still reasonably assured, since it comes mainly from South Africa, Palestine, Spain, the West Indies, and the United States, along with a lot of her fish, sugar and molasses.

The fate of the Dutch East and West Indies, now in doubt, is crucial to England's normal oil supply. At the moment, only 4 per cent of her oil imports regularly come from war-affected countries. The Caribbean area accounts for 30 per cent.

Britain's paper restrictions slackened publishing, and smaller newspapers were inevitable. For 90 per cent of her paper making materials and 60 per cent of her paper importations she counted on Finland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Holland.

Her non-ferrous metal importations currently are jeopardized to the extent of approximately 12 per cent, and her machinery to the extent of 30 per cent, although in both fields her sources were so distributed about the world that they may be adapted without appreciable cramping.

Another field which has been restricted is chemicals, a third of Britain's imports having come, before the war, principally from Germany, Belgium, and Holland.

Steel Production In May Expected To Double April

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel sales in May will double April as a result of heavier domestic buying, Allied purchases of nearly 500,000 tons and good orders from other foreign buyers, "Iron Age" said in a weekly survey.

Steel ingot rose to 74 per cent of capacity for the current week, highest since late January.

At the same time, the steel magazine declared, "steel users are not being stampeded, as they were last fall.

"Despite the probability that a steel shortage could easily occur by midsummer if the war continues, German successes have had a restraining effect on a good many buyers, who are not anxious to build up inventories that would be burdensome in the event of an early termination of the war."

A note of hesitation has also appeared in the scrap market, the publication said, adding:

"While prices are much higher in a number of centers, the Pittsburgh market, which was on the verge of boiling over last week, has quieted somewhat, the price of No. 1 heavy melting steel there being unchanged. However, advances at Chicago and Philadelphia have raised the 'Iron Age' steel scrap composite price to $17.92, a gain of 34 cents and topping the previous 1940 high by 25 cents."

"Allied steel purchases total about 500,000 tons, part of which is in the form of ingots and semi-finished steel and the remainder is finished steel, which includes a large tonnage of ship plates and moderate quantities of shell steel for France.

"Steel companies expect that allied purchases, direct and indirect, may run as much as 500,000 tons a month for the duration of the war.

"The defense program of the United States has not yet proceeded far enough to become a factor in steel trade, except that some items which are already scheduled are being hastened."

Glenn L. Martin Co. Profit $2,162,669

BALTIMORE (AP)—Glenn L. Martin Company reported March quarter profits of $2,162,669 compared with $632,496 for the March quarter last year. The company's unfilled orders totaled $92,016,023 at the end of the quarter.

The earnings were equal to $1.97 a share on capital stock against 63 cents a share in the 1939 period.

Sales for the quarter amounted to $8,911,393 against $3,540,511 in the same period last year.

In addition to the reported unfilled orders, said Glenn L. Martin, President, ther is "an undisclosed number of dollars and an undisclosed number of airplanes which embraces the plant's capacity for the next 18 months on a new type airplane,' under a contract with the Anglo-French purchasing commission.

Net Loss of $288,575 For United Air Lines

CHICAGO (AP) — United Air Lines had a net loss of $288,575 the first quarter of 1940, compared with a net loss of $419,085 in the like quarter last year, President W. A. Patterson reported.

Operating revenues for the quarter were 32.8 per cent greater than for the corresponding 1939 period, the principal gain being in passenger revenue. Passenger-miles flown increased 59 per cent over the first quarter of last year.

Royal Dutch Now Has Headquarters In Dutch West Indies

NEW YORK (AP)—The Royal Dutch Company, one of the world's greatest oil marketing and producing organizations, has shifted its headquarters from The Hague, Holland, to Curacao in the Dutch West Indies, out of reach of the Nazi legions, it is learned.

Royal Dutch operates a big refinery at Curacao. Near by, on the Island of Aruba, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey operates what is rated in the industry as the world's largest refinery, taking mostly crude oil from Venezuela.

Both these refineries are reported to be important bases of supply for the Allied naval and air fleets.

A Royal Dutch representative here said operating control was transferred to Curacao last Friday, the day the German invasion of Holland started, under a prearranged plan. He declined to give details on the ground they were of military importance.

The Allies landed a protecting verge of marines in the Dutch West Indies, apparently to safeguard the strategic oil supply.

Operations of the Shell Union Oil Corporation, American unit of the Royal Dutch group, are not affected by the move, it was said.

The Royal Dutch enterprise was founded to operate in the Netherlands Indies in the South Pacific, source of much of the United States' imports of rubber and tin. It expanded to become a world-wide producer and seller of oil products.

U. S. Steel Corp. To Build Furnace

LORAIN, Ohio (AP) — United States Steel Corp. has approved construction of a $1,500,000 blast furnace at the Lorain works of its subsidiary National Tube Co., officials said. The furnace, with a daily capacity of 1,100 tons of pig iron, will be one of the largest in the country.

It will replace a 650-ton furnace built in 1904, which has been out of operation since February due to its poor condition. The works has four other furnaces producing 800 tons a day.

National tube also is building here a $400,000 sintering plant to reclaim iron ore from the flues of furnaces.

Blast Furnaces Use More Lake Iron Ore Than in '39

CLEVELAND (AP)—Blast furnaces consumed 3,334,853 gross tons of Lake Superior iron ore in April against 4,087,767 tons in March and 2,799,769 tons in April, 1939, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

Ore on hand at furnaces May 1 totaled 15,155,399 tons, and on Lake Erie docks 2,950,752 tons, for total lower lake supplies of 18,106,151 tons—lowest since May 1, 1937, when the figure was 14,632,038 tons. The April 1 figure was 21,862,302 tons and 27,790,933 tons were on hand May 1, 1939.

Reorganization Plan Delayed

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes allowed reorganization managers of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad another two weeks in which to file their report on why the reorganization was being delayed. The report was due May 13, but attorneys pleaded they needed more time to complete it. The reorganization plan was approved by Judge Barnes.

Banker Seeks Nonpartisan Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22—The need of the United States today is "absolute unity, with a new and nonpartisan leadership," in the opinion of Claude E. Bennett of Wellsboro, Pa., President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

"It does not need the leadership of spendthrift and impracticable idealists which we have witnessed during the past seven months, when, with the world on fire, more consideration has been given to politics than to national defense," he told the forty-sixth annual convention of the association he heads at its meeting at the Traymore Hotel here today. "It does not need the leadership of a small coterie of men who have kept industry continuously in a state of turmoil and uncertainty; not a leadership that will permit the employees of an industry to dictate terms to the owners of that industry or to dictate whom they shall employ when the Nation is confronted with war.

Hits Wheeler-Jones Bill

"Not a leadership that will insist that men and women work only 30 or 40 hours a week when those same men and women will be crying to work longer hours as their contribution toward the defense and preservation of their homeland.

"This country needs leadership which will draft the best industrial brains in the country. We must conserve, instead of squander, all our resources, because every man, woman and child will be called upon for positive sacrifices to combat the threatening forces now appearing on our horizon."

Mr. Bennett charged that the Wheeler-Jones Bill, "recently introduced in Congress under Administration sponsorship," "would eventually subject from 30 to 40 per cent of American farmers to Federal control.

Sees Totalitarian Device

"If that bill is enacted, it will eventually transfer all the farm mortgage borrowings to a proposed new Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation," he continued. "All other lending agencies will be forced out of that business, and if the farmer has only one source of credit, he will be at the mercy of the lender. It will substitute bureaucratic lending and will mix sound credit with relief.

"All totalitarian economic systems have used similar devices, which have enabled them to take over the agricultural system and eventually all types of private business. This is just a beginning.

"What the concentrationists are trying to do with agriculture and industry they will endeavor to do with banking. Should this philosophy prevail, it would be the final phase of Hitlerizing or Stalinizing the vital forces of banking in this country."

The convention continues through Friday.

Rise in Benefits To Rail Workers Asked by Latimer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Murray W. Latimer of the Railroad Retirement Board told a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee that it was imperative that unemployment compensation payments for railroads be increased.

"The benefits are insufficient under the present law by whatever standard they may be measured," Mr. Latimer testified, declaring that unemployed railroad men received lower compensation than the average paid to other workers under the Federal-State setup.

Mr. Latimer said changes sought in a bill introduced by Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York and supported by railroad union organizations, would increase to an average of $11.25 a week the present average of $8.40 paid in unemployment compensation. He said changes proposed in a bill by Senator Chandler Gurney (R) of South Dakota and supported by the Association of American Railroads would bring the average up to $10 a week.

More Wood Pulp Mills For South Held Likely

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—The European war likely will result in establishment of additional wood pulp mills in Texas and the South, Walter C. Johnson of Chattanooga, Tenn., Secretary-Manager of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, said.

Mr. Johnson stopped here en route to Mineral Wells where the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the association is opening.

The executive pointed out that, because of the war, importation of the essential sulphite and sulphate chemical pulp from Norway and Finland virtually has ceased and that users of paper products are casting about for new sources.

"We can produce the pulp here in the South, and we must," Mr. Johnson declared. "One mill at Houston already is turning out the product and four or five other groups are considering the erection of mills in Southern Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia."

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,100,000
Previous day's sales	3,939,510
1940 volume to date	102,951,268
1939 volume to date	91,670,015

Stocks Steady; Buying Brisk In Air Shares

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—With rearmament news to the fore and tidings of the Allied forces on the Western Front more encouraging, traders bought stocks briskly in today's market.

From the start there was nibbling at aircrafts and steels, and specialties. The move was not vigorous and many leaders had lost part of the day's gains at the finish.

Turnover promised to reach 2,100,000 shares, about half the figure for yesterday's session of demoralized selling.

As Tuesday's price crack coincided with German successes in France and Belgium, to today's display of steadier speculative nerves followed evidence an Allied counter-attack may be in the making. Wall Street sources said there was a growing realization that the clash of main forces in the gigantic battle may be yet to come.

In favor most of the time—though there was considerable bobbing about in an obviously "thin" market—were such issues as Glenn Martin, Douglas, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Sperry, Lockheed, Alllied Chemical, Johns Manville and Eastman.

Lagging most of the day were American Telephone, J. C. Penney, Consolidated Edison, U. S. Gypsum and Santa Fe.

Higher in the curb market were American Cyanamid, American Potash, New Jersey Zinc, Creole and Great Atlantic & Pacific. Aluminum of America and Sherwin Williams were behind about 3 points at one time.

Bond Market Mixed

Rallies of minor force occurred in parts of the bond list today as war fright selling diminished.

Near the final hour prices were well mixed in all divisions.

Gains ranging to 3 points were posted for Germany 7s of '49 and 5½s of '65, Denmark 4½s, Copenhagen 5s, Belgium 6½s and 6s.

Depressed by as much were Australia 5s, Brisbane 5s, French unstamped 7s of '49, and Canada 2¼s. Italian bonds were irregular.

Rails made the best comeback in the domestic division. Liens of companies affected by overseas developments retreated under considerable pressure.

Among gainers of as much as a point were Southern Railway 4s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Missouri Kansas Texas 5s of '62, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Montana Power 3¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Northwestern 4¾s of '49.

Losers included International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Texas Corp. 3½s, and Goodrich 4¼s.

U. S. Governments fluctuated irregularly. Near term issues gave way as much as ½ point, but longer dates attracted moderate support.

Wheat Prices Score Small Net Gains

CHICAGO, May 22 (AP)—Wheat prices scored net gains amounting to more than two cents a bushel at one stage today but lost about half of this advance before the close.

The better tone of securities and reports of some success in Allied counter attacks imparted strength to the grain market. May wheat ran up as much as 2¾ cents just before the close to 85½ as previous "short" sellers evened up accounts. This was the last session in which trading in these contracts could be done.

Allied Exchange Rates Rally in N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Sterling jumped 7 cents to $3.24 and the Canadian dollar ½ cent today as the foreign exchange market heard the Allied counter-offensive was showing results.

The Canadian dollar rallied to 78.50 U. S. cents after selling yesterday at the lowest price in modern financial history. The French franc moved up .03 of a cent to 1.80 cents.

Foreign Markets

The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Securities prices took a turn for the better late today after severe morning losses as a result of "grave" war news. Under leadership of Government bonds, the entire list started to rally after reports of French recapture of Arras. While declines were the rule at the finish, such severe losses as 1½ points in the gilt-edged list were almost entirely canceled. Domestic rails came back substantially and kaffirs made a good showing. Most foreign issues remained under pressure.

Paris—Bourse prices fluctuated irregularly lower. Traders were calm despite the revelations made by Premier Reynaud to the French Senate Tuesday. The Italian situation was viewed with more optimism and Suez Canal shares improved. Rentes closed 35 to 285 centimes lower. Gains predominated among foreign issues, but the domestic group was generally lower.

Liverpool—The cotton futures market will be closed indefinitely.

Canadian Markets Close

TORONTO (CP)—Stock and commodity markets throughout Canada, including the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges and the Winnipeg grain exchange, will close on Friday, May 24, Empire Day. The exchanges will hold their usual morning sessions on Saturday, May 25.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	5	53	51⅜	51⅜	−1⅛
52½	37½	Acme Steel (3)	2	36½	35½	35½	−2
9	5	Adams Express	36	5⅜	4½	4¾	− ¼
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅝
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	25	39½	38¼	38¼	+ ¾
⅞	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	½	⅛	⅛	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	43	4½	4	4½	
1½	½	Alleghany Corp	56	⅛	½	⅛	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	5	5¾	5⅛	5¾	+ ¾
14⅜	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	47	7	6	7	+ ⅝
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	8¾	8	8¾	+1
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti(¼e)	48	17¼	16	16⅜	− ⅛
12¾	7½	Allen Ind (¾e)	3	8	7½	7½	− ¼
182	140	Al Ch &Dye (6)	17	145½	143	145½	+4
14	8⅞	Allied Kid(.80)	2	9½	9	9	− ½
16¾	10½	Allied Mills(¾e)	17	11	10½	10¾	− ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	53	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
73⅞	60	Allied Strs pf(5)	1	60	59	59	−1
41⅞	24⅛	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	47	23¾	21¾	23½	−1
16	12	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	11¾	11½	11½	− ½
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1¼	1¼	
18	10	Amal Leath pf	11	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ¼
58½	40½	Amerada Cp(2)	4	40	39½	40	− ½
21	13⅝	AmAgCh(.30e)	9	14	12⅛	14	+ ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	31	52¼	51¼	51¼	
12¾	6¾	Am Bank Note	1	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	12	7	6¼	6¼	+ ⅝
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	4	30¾	30¾	30¾	+1¾
116½	87	Am Can (4)	28	93	90	91	+1¼
176½	165	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	
33¼	19¾	Am Car & Fdy	28	22⅜	20½	21¾	
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	37	35	37	− ¾
23½	15	Am Ch&C(.80e)	25	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	2	102	100	100	M'y21
140½	116	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115	115	115	−1
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	1	5¾	5½	5¾	
8¼	4⅜	Am Com Alco	11	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	+ ½
15¼	8	Am Crystal Sug	13	8½	8	8⅜	− ⅛
3¼	1½	Am Encaus Til	21	1½	1¼	1⅜	− ⅛
6⅝	5	Am European	..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr10
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	24	1⅛	1	1	
24¼	9⅜	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	6	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ¾
28¼	10¾	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	12	12¼	11½	12	+1¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	6	2¾	2½	2½	+ ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1)	28	27¾	25¾	26	+2
6⅜	3⅛	Am Hide & Lea	45	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
38	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27	27	27	M'y18
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	12	47½	45	47½	+1½
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	14	1⅞	1⅜	1¾	+ ⅛
35	18½	Am Ice pf(½e)	13	23½	18½	20	M'y21
6⅜	3¼	Am Internat'l	14	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
45	35	Am In Ill (1.35e)	6	36	35	35	M'y21
57	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	M'y21
22¾	11⅛	Am Locomotive	97	11½	10	10⅜	−1⅛
63	40⅛	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	40½	40	40½	+ ⅜
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	12	10¾	10	10	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
25	13½	Am Metal (1e)	15	14¼	13½	14	
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	32	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
63¼	34¾	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	7	37	36½	36¾	+2
54	28¼	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	18	31½	30	31	+2¼
10⅜	5¼	Am Rad & St S	131	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	54	10⅜	9⅞	10	
70	48¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	54½	52	54½	+5½
12¾	9⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	9	6½	5½	6⅜	+ ⅞
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	35	33¾	31½	33½	+1½
147	126	Am S & R pf (7)	3	124¼	122¼	122¼	−3¾
70	53⅜	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	−1½
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	43	22⅛	20⅞	21½	+ ¾
14⅜	9¾	Am Stores (¾e)	5	10¼	9¼	10¼	+ ½
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	2	11	11	11	
23⅜	14½	Am Sugar Ref	15	15	14	15	
93	79⅞	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	81	79⅞	79⅞	M'y21
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	12½	11¼	11¼	M'y21
175¼	148½	Am T & T (9)	62	149½	146	146	−3⅝
89½	70	Am Tobacco (5)	4	70	69	70	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	15	72	70¼	72	+1⅞
151	143⅞	Am Tob pf (6)	1	141	141	141	−2⅞
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	28	3¼	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	86	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
101½	11	Am W W pf (6)	2	90	50	50	−1
12	6	Am Woolen	32	6½	6	6	− ⅝
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	21	28½	26	28	+1⅞
8⅛	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	48	5	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¼e)	264	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	3	25	20	20	M'y21
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	5	13½	12½	13½	+1
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¼e)	5	8	8	8	M'y21
4¼	2	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	
35½	24	Arch-D-M (.70e)	5	25	24	25	+1
110⅛	99¾	Arm Del pf (7)	4	109	99¾	99¾	M'y21
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	95	4⅛	4	4⅛	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	9	38	37	37	−1½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	30	25	23	25	
11	6¾	Arnold C (⅜e)	8	7	6½	7	+ ¼
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	9	4	3⅝	3⅞	− ⅛
9	4½	Assd Dry Goods	21	4¾	4⅜	4½	− ¼
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	61	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	−14
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y20
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	57	14	13½	14	− ½
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	40	40	40	+ ½
23½	9⅞	Atl Coast Line	39	10¼	9⅝	10	
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
22½	10½	Atl G&W In pf	14	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ¼
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	35	19¾	18⅝	19¾	+1
110	106	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	105	105	105	−1
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (¼e)	36	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
51	44	Atlas Cp pf (3)	7	44¼	44	44	
80½	60	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	61	61	61	+1
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	5	4	4	4	
2⅞	1¼	Auburn Auto	12	⅛	⅞	⅛	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	136	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	142	14½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	27	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	29	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	5	8	8	8	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	18	9½	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅜
8¾	4	Barker Bros	5	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30e)	59	8	7⅝	7⅞	− ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	15	23	21½	23	+2
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	20	21½	19¾	21½	+1¾
112½	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
105	104⅜	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	M'y16
127	120	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	102	102	102	−18
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	4	7¾	7½	7½	
67½	62¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	25¼	Bendix Av (1e)	64	28⅛	26½	27½	+1
22½	17⅜	Ben Ind (.45e)	10	17¾	17¼	17¾	− ⅛
56¾	50	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	10	25½	23¼	25½	+2½
89¾	65⅜	Beth Steel (2¼e)	223	70¼	66¾	67½	−1¼
125½	113¼	Beth S 7% pf(7)	6	112	109½	109½	−3¾
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	16½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	16	16	16	+ ½
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	7	6½	6⅛	6¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	15¾	13	13½	M'y21
28⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	150	18½	17⅜	17½	− ⅛
29⅝	20	Bohn A&B (½e)	5	21	19¾	21	+1
29¼	19⅛	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	19	19	19	− ⅛
24¼	17⅝	Borden Co (.60e)	43	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	− ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	20	14¾	13½	14⅜	+ ⅜
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
37¼	27	Bower Roll B(3)	1	27	26	27	− ½
7	4¾	Brew Corp (.60)	3	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport B	16	8⅜	8	8½	+ ⅜
23¾	13½	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	38	14¼	13¼	14	
39⅝	28	Briggs & Str (3)	2	28	27	27	−1
53¾	39	Bristol M (2.40)	6	39½	39	39½	+ ½
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	5	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	8	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	17	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	+1⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	8	58	57⅜	58	+1
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (1½e)	20	15¼	14⅛	15⅛	+1¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	6	28	28	28	+1
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	17	15	17	+2¼
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	17	7	6½	7	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Mfg	65	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6¼	3½	Budd Wheel	42	3½	3⅛	3½	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	6	27¼	25¾	6½	+1⅝
33	17⅝	Bullova Wat(2a)	10	18⅞	18	18⅞	+1¼
21⅝	13	Burling Mill (1)	31	13½	12¼	13½	+ ½
12½	8	Bur Ad M(.20e)	32	8	7⅜	8	− ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	24	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	21	4¾	4½	4½	
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
4⅛	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	2⅝	2½	2½	
13¾	6¼	Byers (AM) Co	21	7	6⅛	6¾	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¾
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¾e)	15	15¼	14	14⅞	+ ⅜
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	63	1⅛	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(⅛e)	38	5	4⅝	4¾	− ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	21	12	11	11⅜	+ ¾
23½	11¾	Can Dry	51	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
6⅜	2⅞	Canadian Pacific	98	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
40½	32⅛	Cannon M (½e)	2	51½	51	51½	− ½
6	3¾	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y21
32¾	22⅞	Carpenter (½e)	4	23½	22½	23½	+1
3⅞	2¼	Car & Gen (.05e)	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
75	40	Case (J I) Co	7	43½	40½	43½	+3½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	19	44¾	43½	44⅜	− ⅛
35½	20	Celanese (½a)	85	25¼	20⅞	22⅝	+1⅝
12½	5	Celotex Corp	31	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
26¼	19½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	−1½
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	23	1¾	1½	1⅝	− ⅛
3⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2⅜	2½	
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	35	5⅜	4¼	5⅜	+1⅜
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3	3	M'y21
41½	24	Cerro de Pas(2e)	25	24⅜	23	24⅜	+ ⅜
8⅜	3⅜	Cert-teed Prod	29	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
21½	16¼	Chain Belt (½e)	9	18⅛	16¼	16¼	M'y21
30¾	18	Cham P&F(.40e)	5	19	17½	19	+1
2⅝	1	Checker Cab	1	12	11¼	12	
42⅜	30⅜	Ches&Ohio(2½)	62	31⅝	30⅜	30⅞	− ⅜
97½	87⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	85	85	85	−2½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	35⅝	Ches Corp	15	3½	3¼	3¼	− ⅜
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	⅞	⅞	M'y21
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	¼	¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅜
2½	⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	1	1	1	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y20
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	¼	⅛	¼	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	15	9½	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	26	23¼	23¼	M'y21
50	45½	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	−4½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	¼	⅛	⅛	M'y20
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y21
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	15	9⅛	5⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	23	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
91⅝	54	Chrysler (2½e)	96	59¼	56½	58	+1½
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	-	City Stores	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	11	25½	24	25½	+1½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	13	30	30	30	+3½
41½	25⅜	Climax M (1.20)	31	26¾	25⅛	26¼	+ ¾
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	15	29¼	27	29⅛	+1⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	10	103	100	101⅞	+1⅞
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	58	57	57	M'y21
20	10⅜	Colgate P (½)	54	11½	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅜
103¾	102⅛	Colgate pf cld(6)	..	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M r ⅜
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	17	20	17½	18½	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	20	14	13½	14	+ ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.80e)	10	18	16	18	+1½
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	3	16½	16	16½	
7½	4⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	145	4¾	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼
93½	76	Col G&E pfA (6)	4	78	76	76	M'y21
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
23½	15	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	M'y21
98¾	73	Col Carb (2e)	3	73	72	73	
48	28	Comi Credit (4)	28	30¼	28⅛	30	+1½
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	
56	33	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	36¼	35	35¾	+2¼
113	97¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	5	98½	97¼	98½	M'y21
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	89	8¾	8½	8¼	
1½	1⅛	Com'th & South	118	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	9	46½	45¾	46	− ¾
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	87	27⅛	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
6¼	2¾	Conde Nast	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	9	15¾	14	15¾	+1¾
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	6	11	10	11	+2
31½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	31	23¼	22	22½	+1
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	8	9¾	8⅜	9¼	+1⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	77	5¼	4¾	5	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	79	24⅞	23½	24¾	+ ⅜
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	98¼	97⅜	98	+ ¾
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y21
10½	5½	Cons F pf (½k)	15	6	5¼	6	+ ½
4½	2⅜	Cons Laundries	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅜
8⅛	5¾	Consol Oil (.80)	157	6	5½	5¾	
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	9	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
18½	9	Consol'n Coal pf	4	9	8¾	8¾	− ¼
104	96⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	95	95	95	−1⅛
19½	9⅞	Container (⅜e)	21	11⅜	10½	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	14	7½	7⅛	7¼	
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	15	¾	¾	¾	
97½	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	5	80	73	73	M'y21
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	21	35	33¾	34	
116½	110	Cont C pf (4½)	5	110¼	110	110	M'y21
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	28½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	30	29	29	−1½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	128	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (½e)	54	18⅜	17⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
32	18½	Cont Stee' (½e)	5	19½	18½	19½	+1
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	21	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ½
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	7	49⅝	49	49½	+1
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	25	46	45	46	+1
179	168	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	169	169	169	M'y16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
24¼	13¾	Crane Co	29	15½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
105	89⅜	Crane cv pf (5)	2	80	80	80	−9⅜
32¾	25½	Cream of Wh (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
7¾	3⅞	Crosley Corp	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅜
38⅞	18½	Crown Cork & S	17	21½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

War Dampens Purchasing Of Cotton Cloth

Weekly Cotton Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Sharply lower cotton futures markets, stemming from the war situation in Europe, acted as a damper on what otherwise would have been another strong buying movement in cotton gray goods markets during the past week.

The President's vast defense program, pushed for execution under urgent speed requirements, is expected to greatly speed up industrial activity in many different lines particularly in the heavy industries, in aircraft, shipbuilding and such.

But textiles, and particularly cotton goods, are likely to be affected only indirectly, but market factors anticipate that even this indirect effect is likely to be considerable and most users of coarse goods are seeking to cover their normal requirements while the market is weak

Print Cloths Active

In spite of lower raw material values, which automatically softened up cotton gray goods prices, the buying continued in very substantial volume the latter part of the week, and print cloth sales for the week were estimated to fully equal the current rate of production.

This was viewed as quite unusual during a period of rapidly declining cotton futures, and was attributed to a strong buying urge and a real need for yardage.

Most of the standard print cloth constructions were off an eighth to a quarter of a cent from the prices which prevailed a week or 10 days ago, and active dealing at these levels was reported for June and July deliveries. Some buyers wished to place orders extending straight through the Fall, but few mills would accept business beyond July at the present price levels.

Sheetings were not as active as print cloths, but there was a sharp increase in the inquiry for them and every indication that large activity would take place within a very few days. Prices on many of the active numbers have been lower because of raw cotton prices being lower.

Buying Expected

On some of the heavier cottons there was plenty of evidence that large scale buying was in the offing, though deterred from action by the weakness in cotton futures. Osnaburgs were selling quite actively to the bag trade as a result of the stiffening in burlap prices, but the trading was chiefly at the same levels that had prevailed for a week or more. Only occasionally were there instances of price concessions.

Drills and twills were moving in routine fashion, but sales were slowed down by the weakness in cotton futures, and in some cases there was some shading of prices in the gray goods constructions.

Combed broadcloths were fairly steady though the 128x68s eased off to 9½ cents, the same figure at which 136x60s had been selling. Scattered business was done on 128x64 slub yarn broadcloths at 9⅞ cents though many mills continued to hold for 10 cents.

Heavy Steel Scrap Price Again Boosted

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A further advance of 50 cents a ton in the price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap has been posted, based on sales to mills.

The new price range was $19 to $19.50 a ton, a rise of $2.50 in the last 15 days.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks			
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (.240)	32	34	
Bank of Man (.80a)	12¾	14¼	
Bank of N Y (14)	333	358	
Bankers Tr (2)	43½	45½	
Bklyn Tr	65	70	
Cen Han Bk&Tr(4)	78	82	
Chase Nat (1.40)	25⅝	26¾	
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	38¼	40¼	
Commercial (.8)	160	168	
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	9¾	11¼	
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	43¾	45	
Empire Tr (.60)	31½	31½	
First Nat (Bost) (2)	37½	39½	
First Natl (100)	1515	1555	
Guaranty Tr (12)	228	233	
Irving Tr (.60)	9¼	10¼	
Manufc'rs Tr (2)	29	30½	
Manufrs Tr pf (2)	49½	51½	
Natl City (1)	21	22½	
N Y Trust (5)	85½	92½	
Public (1½)	24¼	25¾	
Title G & T	2	3	

Insurance Co Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	92½	98
Aetna Ins (1.80a)	39½	41½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23⅜	25¼
Am Equit (.6)	16¾	17⅝
Am Ins Nwk (1a)	9¾	11¼
Am Reins (1.60a)	33	36
Am Reserve (1½)	16	18
Am Surety (2½)	41	43
Automobile (1a)	31¾	33⅜
Balt Amer (.20a)	5½	6½
Boston (16a)	850	870
Carolina (1.30)	28½	27¼
City of NY (1.20)	18½	20
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	22⅜	25¼
Contin Cas (1.20)	28	30
Fid & Dep (4)	92	99
Firemn's Nwk (.40)	7½	8¾
Frank Fire (1a)	24¼	25¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	33	36
Georg Home (1a)	23½	25½
Glens Falls (1.60)	34¼	36¼
Globe&Rep (3½)	7¼	8¼
Globe&Rut	11	14½
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	20	21½
Hanover (1.20)	20½	22
Hartford Fire (2a)	69¼	71¾
Home Fire Sec	1¼	2¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	25¾	27¼
Homestead (1)	17	18½
Knick bk'er (½)	7	8
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2½
Maryland Cas	1½	2⅝
Mass Bond (3½)	53½	57½
Natl Fire (2)	49	51½
Natl Liberty (.20a)	6	7
New Amst Cas (&)	11¾	13¼
N. Hampshire (1.60a)	39½	44½
Nor East Ins	2	3
Nor River (1)	20½	22
Phoenix (2)	70¼	72½
Prov Wash (1a)	28¾	30¾
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	22	23¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	21	22¾
Rh Isl Ins	2¼	4
St Paul Fire (8)	217	228
Springfield (4½a)	97½	103
Stm Life (15)	240	260
Trav (3.80)	93	100
U S Fid & G (3)	44¼	45¾
U S Fire (3)	85	89½
Westchester (1.20a)	85	89½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s '43-40 June	100.22	100.22	100.22
4 3¼s '41	103.26	103.26	103.26
4 3¼s '45-43	107.23	107.23	107.23
9 3¼s '46-44	108.20	108.18	108.20
17 4s '54-44	112.1	111.30	112.1
1 2¾s '47-45	107	107	107
5 2½s '45	106.20	106.20	106.20
30 3s '48-46	108.22	108.22	108.22
31 3¼s '49-46	109.8	109.4	109.4
7 4¼s '52-47	118.2	118.2	118.2
2 2s '47	103.2	103.2	103.2
3 2¾s '51-48	106.3	106.3	106.3
1 2½s '48	105.28	105.28	105.28
2 2s '50-48	101.16	101.16	101.16
2 2½s '53-49	103.14	103.14	103.14
6 2½s '52-50	103.21	103.12	103.21
2 2¾s '54-51	105.8	105.8	105.8
5 3s '55-51	108.4	108.4	108.4
2 3s '55-51 reg	108	108	108
3 2½s '63-51	101.15	101.15	101.15
9 2¾s '60-55	105.13	105.9	105.12
1 2¾s '60-55 reg	105.9	105.9	105.9
30 2¾s '59-56	104.9	104.7	104.9
45 2¾s '63-58	104.4	103.29	104.4

Home Owners Loan

16 2¾s '65-60	104.6	103.29	104.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3s '52-44	105.10	105.10	105.10
8 Alleghany cv 5s '44	72	71½	72
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	61	61	61
25 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29	28	28
4 Allegh Val 4s '42	105	105	105
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
61 Am&For P 5s 2030	51¾	51	51
61 Am&ForP 5s 2030	51¾	51	51
25 AmICChem 5½s '49	101¼	100½	101¼
29 Am T&T 5½s '43	106 21-32	106⅝	106⅝
15 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104¼	104	104
37 Am T&T 3¼s '61	104½	104	104
10 Am T Fdr cv '50	102	102	102
3 AnacondaCop 4½s'50	102¾	102⅝	102¾
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	34	34	34
16 Arm Del 4s '57	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
18 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅜	96	96⅛
24 AT&SF 4s '95	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 AT&FP 4s 1905-'55	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95¼	95½
19 AT&SF 4½s '48	100½	100	100½
10 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	105	105	105
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99	99	99
6 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	94	93¾	94
4 A C Line 1ss 4s '52	65	65	65
1 A C Line 5s	61½	61½	61½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '58	32	32	32
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	63½	62½	62½
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	103	103	103
23 B&O 5s st A	18	16½	18
10 B&O '95 st C	20	19½	20
12 B&O 2000 st D	18	17¼	18
12 B&O '96 st F	18	17	18
33 B&O cv '60 st	8¾	7¾	8¼
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	56½	56½	56¾
2 B&O S W '50 st	32¾	32½	32½
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	112¼	112¼	112¼
7 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128½	128⅛	128½
105 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105¼	104⅞	105¼
12 Beth Stl 4¼s '50	100⅞	100	100⅞
21 Boston&Me 5s 2'67	44	43	44
1 Boston & Me 's'67 st	38	38	38
1 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	43	43	43
9 Boston & Me 4¾s '61 st	38	37¼	38
11 Boston&Me 5s '33¼	44¼	43	44¼
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41ct	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102½	102½	102½
38 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	85	84¼	85
15 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	86	83⅞	86
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111½	111	111½
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	102	102	102
2 Buf R & P '57 st	26	26	26
1 Bush Term 5s '55	33½	33½	33½
18 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	101½	101	101¼
3 Can Nat 3s'69 July	85⅝	85½	85⅝
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	85	84½	85
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	83	82½	83
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	81¾	81	81
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	81¾	81¾	81¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56 reg	81	81	81
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
25 Can Nor 6½s'46	99	98⅜	98⅞
7 Can Pac 5s'44	91½	91	91¼
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	58¾	58	58
22 Can Pac 4s perp	43	42	42
5 Can New Eng 4s'61	40	39	39
5 Cen Pac 5s'60	33	32½	32½
21 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	62	61½	61½
1 Cen R R N J 5s'87	12	12	12
7 Certain-td 5½s'48	65½	65	65
1 C&O 4½s'92	120	120	120
3 C & O 3½s'96 D	94½	94½	94½
2 C&O cv 4½s'30 E	94¾	94¼	94¾
24 C & O rfg 3½s'63 F	103½	103¼	103¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s'58	83	83	83
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	92½	93½
17 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	11	11	11
2 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	11	10	11
63 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21	20	20¾
1 Chi I&L 5s'6 6	4¾	4¾	4¾
55 CM&P & Pac 5s'75	4½	4¾	4½
15 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 CM&SP 4½s'89 B	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	18	18	18
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	18	17	18
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	7	7	7
2 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	11½	11½	11½
36 Chi&NW 4½s'49	13¼	12	13⅜
5 Chi&NW 4½s2037C	6⅛	5¾	6¼
4 Chi &2NW 3½s 87	10⅜	10	10
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	38	38	38
12 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	4¼	4	4¼
4 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	4¼	4	4
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1	1	1
20 CRI & P 4s 88	10	9½	10
2 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	4¼	4	4¼
12 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	4¼	3¾	3¾
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	40	40	40
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104	104	104
7 Childs Co 5s 43	41	36½	36½
150 City of NY 3s B 80	90¼	89¾	90¼
40 City of NY 3s 80	88⅞	88¼	88⅞
3 CCC & St L 4½s 77	37½	37	37⅜
1 CCC & StL	59	59	59
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	108	108	108
2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	75	74	74
8 Clev Un Term 5s 73	67¼	64	64
7 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	60	58½	58½
11 Col P & T 5s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Col T Sc 4½s 80	21¼	21	21
21 Colmbia G 6s May	100	99½	100
41 Colmbia G 5s 1961	97⅝	97½	97½
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65	107¼	107	107
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	107¾	107	107
27 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	110¾	110⅛	110¾
6 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s81	107¼	107	107
16 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103½	103⅜	103⅜
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104½	104½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¾	105½	105½
21 Con Oil cv 2½s 51	102¼	102¼	102½
1 Con Rys 4s 54	12	12	12
15 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	57½	56¾	57½
7 Consum Pow 3½s 70	106	106	106
1 Consum Pow 1st 3¼s69	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	102¾	102½	102¾
5 Container Cor 6s 46	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Container 5s 43	88	88	88
68 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	104½	104¾
18 Crown Cork 3¼s 51	100	99½	99½
5 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	101½	101½	101½
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s42	23¼	23	23
9 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	41	39½	41
1 Del P&L 4½s 71	108	108	108
32 D&RG 4s 36	5½	5½	5½
5 D&R G West 5s 78	5	4¼	4
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106½	106¾	106½
4 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 El Paso&Sw 5s 65	51	51	51
51 Erie rfg 5s 67	93¼	93¼	93¼
23 Erie rfg 5s 75	97¼	97¼	97¼
21 Erie 1st 4s 96	45½	45	45
22 Erie gen lien 4s 96	19	18¼	18⅝
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	15½	15¼	15⅝
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	57	57	57
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106¾	106	106
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	100	100	100
1 Fed Lt&T 5s 42	100	100	100
28 Firestone T&R 3½s48	103⅞	103½	103⅝
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 d	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	2¼	2	2
3 Gen Cable 5½s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Gen Stl 5½s 50	60¼	58	58½
13 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	15	15	15
23 Goodrich 4½s 56	101	100¾	100⅞
1 GrdRap&Ind 4½s 41	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Gt Nor Ry 5½s52	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	88	87	88
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 F	76½	76	76½
10 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
43 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96	95¾	96
22 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	90	89¾	90
8 G Bay&W deb B	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	99½	99½	99½
8 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	66¾	65½	65½
5 Houst'n Oil Tex 4½s '54	98	97¾	97¾
7 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	23	22	22
9 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	39½	38¾	39½
40 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	10	9¾	9¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	108½	108¼	108¼
4 Ill Cen 1st 4s '51	85	85	85
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	34	34	34
14 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30	29	29⅝
24 IC & CSL & NO 5s'63A	35	34	35
7 IC & CSL & NO4½s'63	30½	30	30½
6 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	103¼	102	102
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	90	90	90
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	67	67	67
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31	31	31
12 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66ct	71	70	71
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	44¼	43¾	43¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	54¼	53¾	54¼
13 Int Paper 6s '55	92¼	92	92
24 Int Paper 5s '47	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Int Rys C Am 8s '72	80	80	80
30 Int T & T 4½s'52	23¼	23	23
93 Int T & T 5s '55	23½	25	25
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1	1	1
8 James F & Clies 4s '59	38	38	38
4 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	27	27	27
1 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	27½	27½	27½
3 KC S South 5s '50	51½	50	51½
1 K C Term 4s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
23 Keith (B F) 6s '46	101¾	101	101
2 Kings Co El & P 6s '97	157	157	157
6 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Kings Co Elev 4s '49 ct	84	84	84
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Lac Gas 5s 42	80	80	80
2 Le & West 3s'47	71¼	71¼	71¼
38 L S & M S 3½s'97	81¼	80¾	81
7 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	47	46⅝	46⅝
2 Leh Val Coal 6s'43	50	50	50
1 Leh Val Coal 6s'43 st	51	51	51
8 Leh ValNY 4½s'40 nsd	30	30	30
6 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	9⅜	9	9
10 Leh Val 4s 2003	9½	9	9
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
2 Libby MCN&L 4s'55	100	100	100
6 Liggett & M 7s'44	121¾	121⅛	121⅛
2 Liquid Carb 4s'47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13 Loew 3½s'46	101¾	101⅝	101¾
45 Lone Star Gas 3½'53	103	103	103
1 Lorillard 5s'51	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Lorillard 7s'44	114	114	114
1 Lorillard 7s'51	114	114	114
1 Lorillard 7s'51 ct	114	114	114
1 Louisville G&E 3½s'60	107	107	107
1 Maidenform 6½s'48	100	100	100
1 Manati Sug 4½s'57	50	50	50
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	76	76	76
7 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	40½	40⅛	40½
2 Marion St Shov 6s'47	70	70	70
3 McKesso G Rob 5½s'50	82	81	81
4 Met Ed 4½s'68	111	111	111
5 MetWSideECh 4s'38	53¼	51½	51½
24 Mich Cons Gas 4s 63	97⅜	97	97⅜
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	21¼	21½	21¼
23 M-K-T 5s 62A	9¼	7⅞	8¾
2 M-K-T-aj 5s 67	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	20½	20½	20½
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
27 Mo Pac 5s 7 F	13½	12⅞	13½
30 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	13	13	13
21 Mo Pac 5s 80H	13	13	13
45 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	13	12⅞	12⅞
16 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
12 Mob & O 4½s 7	23½	20	20
12 Mob & O 4½s 77	20	20	20
9 Monongah Ry 4s 60	106	105	105
4 MonWPa Pub Sve 6s65	104	104	104
22 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	96¾	96½	96½
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	28	27⅞	28
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
3 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	105	105	105
15 Nassau El 4s 51 ct	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	103⅜	103½	103⅜
6 Nat Distil 3½s 49	100½	100	100
6 Natl Steel 3s 65	101¾	101½	101½
1 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	102	102	102
5 New Eng T&T 5s52	122½	122½	122½
6 NEngT&T 4½s61B	123	123	123
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107	107	107
7 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	103½	103	103
9 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	24	23⅞	24
3 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	25¼	25¼	25¼
52 NYC 4½s 2013A	40¼	38¾	40¼
2 NYC cn 4s '98	45½	45	45
10 NYC 3¾s '46	75	74½	74½
4 NYC cv 3¼s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s'97	71	70	71
4 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	55½	55½	55½
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	47	46½	46½
19 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	40	39¼	40
6 NYCh&StL 3½s'47	82½	82	82
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48¼	48¼	48¼
12 NY Edis 3¼s'65	105	104⅝	104⅝
2 NY Edis 3¼s'66	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
2 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	49¼	49¼	49¼
36 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
4 NYNH&H 4½s'67	13	12⅝	12⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s'47	11	11	11
9 NYNH&H 4s'57	3	2⅞	2⅞
25 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	3¼	3	3
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	102	101½	101½
2 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	21½	21½	21½
1 NY Trap R 6s'46 st	80	80	80
20 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4	3¾	3¾
14 Niag Sh cv 5½s'50	99¼	99	99¼
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
4 Nor Am Co 4s'59	103	103	103
45 Nor Pac 6s 2047	46¾	45	46½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	41	41	41
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	42	42	42
24 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	34½	33⅜	34
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	60½	60	60
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	33	32¼	32½
23 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107	106¼	106¼
9 Ohio Ed 4s'65	105¾	105	105
10 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	101⅞	101½	101½
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	98 17-32	98½	98½
10 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s 46	116¼	115	115
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Otis Steel 4½s-62A	69	69	69
10 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	106⅝	106	106½
8 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108⅝	108	108
10 Pac G&E 4s 64	104½	104	104
6 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	104½	104½	104½
5 Panhandle EPL 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
10 Pen Co 4s 63	100	99¾	100
10 Pen Co 4½s 74	100	100	100
11 Pen P&LE 3½s 60	105½	104¾	105¼
11 Pen RR gen 5s 68	100½	100¼	100¼
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	117¼	117¼	117¼
22 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	95	94½	95
4 Pen RR 4s'84E	90	89	89
2 Pen RR 4s 48	113⅞	113⅜	113⅜
11 Pen RR 3¼s 52	77	76½	77
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	55	55	55
13 Phelps Dodge 3½52	107⅞	107⅜	107¼
17 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	109¾	109½	109½
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	108	108	108
6 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	105	105	105
53 Phila Co 5s '67	103	102½	102½
16 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108½	108¼	108¼
26 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
20 PhReadC&I s 3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
4 PhilippineRy 4s '37	4	4	4
59 Phillips Pet 3s '48	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1 PCC&StL 5s '70A	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 PCC&SL 5s '75B	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 PCC&SL 4½s'40A	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Pitts&WVa 4½s '58A	40	40	40
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	40¼	40	40
6 Portl Gen El 5s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	74⅜	72¾	74⅜
1 Por Ri At 6s '42unst	73	73	73
2 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
13 Pub Svc NoIll3½s '68	106½	106½	106½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	63	61	61
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	95½	93¼	95¼
3 Repub Steel 5½s '54	103¾	103⅛	103¾
4 Republic Steel 4½s'61	90¼	91⅛	91⅛
10 Revere Cop&B 4¼s '56	101	101	101
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 RochG&E 3¼s '69	105½	105½	105½
2 RI Ark&La 4½s '34	6	6	6
5 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 St J&G Isl 4s '47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
16 St LSF 4½s '78	8½	8¼	8½
9 StLSF 4½s '78 ct st	7¾	7¼	7¾
6 StLSF 4s '50 A	8¾	8¾	8¾
1

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DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME FOR RENT—66 miles from New York City, 10 minutes' walk from center Orange County city of 25,000; 7-room, Tudor style brick house; well-landscaped acre plot; 15'x26' living room, large fireplace, 2 baths; 2-car garage, electricity, gas and Frigidaire; owner moving, desires responsible, desirable tenant. Write Box S-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

KATONAH, N. Y.—7 rooms, garage, new, economical, country lane, near station, school, hour from N. Y. C.; $75. Edwards, Tel. Katonah 538.

ONE or two 5-room apartments, separated or joined, colonial, modern, steam heat; barn, hen house, fruit trees; 12½ acres of land; 12 miles north of Boston. MILDRED BARTON, 21 Sanborn St., Reading. Mass. Reading 0168.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

EST. — HENRY P. TOWNSEND 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc., 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Responsible service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1313

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays; near Grand Central Station. Phone Murray Hill 2-8837, or write Box J-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING-PAPERHANGING—Good workmanship guaranteed. E. B. Bowen, Graniteville, R. I. Centerdale 0517-R.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MULTI-KRAFT SERVICE, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.—Typewriting, mimeographing; moderate rates, prompt service. REctor 2-0447, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; June rates $16; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

GLASS KITCHEN

NEWTON, Mass.—5 room single, very beautiful, most modern; $500 down, 20 year 5 per cent plan. Robinson Mg't., Asp. 2763. Ask us.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTH DARTMOUTH, MASS., U. S. Route 6—Midway Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., Butler's Tourists Home. Modern conveniences. Catering to discriminating travelers.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet, rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen St., Tel. Com. 8868—Neat, airy rooms for 1 or 2 at reasonable rates; less by week; near church. MRS. B. E. BLOOD.

BOSTON, 295 Newbury — Attractive sunny double, single rooms with quiet, refined people; near bath; conveniently located. Circle 7601.

BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro St.—Attractive rooms near The Mother Church; parking; transient or permanent. MRS. DYKEMAN. COM. 6094.

BOSTON, 128 Hemenway St., S. 1—Light, airy, pleasant rooms; free parking; transients. WELCH. Com. 7661.

BOSTON—Room in quiet apartment; privileges. RICHARDSON, 16 Clearway Street.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Desirable rm. for a woman in an apt. house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave.—Private family offers large front, running water; sunny single, private bath. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., W. 96th St.—Clean, attractive front studio, suitable 2; piano, elevator; also single; near church, park. RI. 9-9459.

N. Y. C., 622 West 114th St.—Light, clean rooms; single, double; transportation; telephone; near church. Call MO. 2-0788.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cool room or share house with congenial people. Chestnut 1417 evenings. 414 N. Garfield St., Arlington, Virginia.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112 (93rd St.)—Double $1.00 person; references; parking; subway direct to Fair. RI 9-1702.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 35-19 91st—Two airy rooms, residential, 2 blocks 5c subway, 1 mile Fair; $1.00. HEIMSTAEDT, Parking.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600. Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, 5 years with Christian Scientist; English; go anywhere. SIMMONS, 430 E. 65th St. (Apt. 54), N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-companion, efficient, dependable; American; driver's license. Write Box 11-20, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER COMPANION or practical attendant, dependable, efficient, desires position Write Box F-9, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, unusually rapid, exceptionally fine background of experience, capable of handling mailing or stenographic departments. Write Box D-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REFINED, middle-aged woman wishes position companion, housework; capable; city or country; references. Write Box P-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

A. B. PRINCIPIA, 23 years old, traveled, desires position in private school, in publishing house, or as governess or companion; experience; housemother, secretary. Box S-11, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT, summer season, attractively furnished home on Cable Road, Rye, New Hampshire near the seashore; 6 rooms and garage; available June. For information write Box N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAINE—For rent, August and September, for four or five adults, beautiful finished cottage, electrically equipped; ocean frontage; garage; $50.00 per week. Write Box X-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER PROPERTY

To settle estate, 80 acres practical farm or summer place, five-room house, garage, henhouse 30 feet by 40 feet, 2½-story barn, fine condition, modern plumbing, electricity; upland sloping to banks of Medomak River, 4 miles from Route 1, Waldoboro, Maine. For quick sale, $2,500. Write Owner.

RALPH H. SAWYER
49 Warren Road
Framingham, Mass. Tel. Framingham 5735

A REAL OPPORTUNITY
Sale, Ashby, Mass., 50 miles Boston, 10 miles Fitchburg, 150-year-old colonial saltbox house; 7 rooms, modern conveniences, large screened porch, 4 fireplaces, Dutch oven, pine room, laundry; renovated; large barn; 120-ft. elevation; 60 acres woodland, trout brook, good water supply, automatic electric pump; landscaped perennial, rock gardens, shrubs; 15 acres ready cultivate. Call A. I. Brewer, Ashby, 32.

FOR SALE—Modern Cape Cod Cottage in restricted community one minute to private beach and harbor, rights conveyed; lot contains 19M square feet with large oak and pine shade; town has low valuation and tax rate. For appointment write—Box 234, West Harwich, Massachusetts.

SUMMER RENTALS

WADING RIVER, North Shore, L. I.—Well furnished three-room bungalow, screened porch, improvements; mile to beach; secluded, beautiful location, overlooks Sound; reasonable. SMITH, 8645 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

OPERA CLASS EVERY FRIDAY
6-8 evenings; Trovatore scenes; spring festival, June 1st, A. W. A. Ballroom. Robert Malone, Carnegie Hall, Col. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS. All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

SUMMER RENTALS

LARGE, comfortable home on Nantucket Sound, completely furnished; references required. Address, Box 15, West Harwich, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

ELDREDGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
will safely store
your FUR COATS and GARMENTS
in their MODERN
COLD STORAGE VAULT
Local and Long Distance Moving
Since 1886

CAMDEN

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie Cor. Broadway and Pine Streets Camden, N. J.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382. Daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROVE BEAUTY SHOPPE

Expert
Permanent Waving
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
273 NO. GROVE STREET
OR 3-0797
At Park Avenue

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Ella E. Schaub
DRESSES FOR EVERY OCCASION
58 Brick Church Plaza ORange 3-5615
Near Harrison Street

Regent Beauty Shop
14 South Harrison Street
Telephone Orange 4-8330

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
HEMHAUSER & ZUZI, Inc.
534 MAIN STREET

ELIZABETH

HILGENDORF'S
THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
for Women
"Kalisteniks" Shoes for Children
1166 E. JERSEY STREET EL. 2-3211

ENGLEWOOD

FRANK C. SINKINSON
46 Bergen Street
BOOKBINDER
Tel. Englewood 3-3679

JEAN'S BEAUTY SALON
93 N. DEAN STREET
Featuring the New Rilling
Koolerwave Permanent
ENGLEWOOD 3-7222

The Print Shop
40 N. VAN BRUNT STREET
Printing and Engraving
ENGLEWOOD 3-0775

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S
Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
Corsets
All garments fitted to suit the individual figure by our expert corsetieres
168 Main St., Hackensack
5 E. Palisade Ave., Englewood

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
• Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
B&M Deviled Lobster, for sandwiches and appetizers....2 cans 29c
B&M Tasty Lobster..39c can, 2 for 73c
Beech-Nut Assorted Soups doz. $1.49
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MAPLEWOOD

(Continued)

MARTIN KHALAF
Cleaners and Dyers
Factory and Main Office
98 Millburn Avenue Mi. 6-1610

Gleason Laundry Co., Inc.
20% Discount Cash and Carry
Delivery Service as Well
7 West Parker Avenue SO. 2-1400
Near Columbia High School

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

C. JOHNSON & CO., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and
Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 2-6208, 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

Fine Clock Repairing
M. W. WIEN
Watchmaker—Jeweler—Designer
Formerly with Woodruff
46 Church Street, Montclair, N. J.
MONTCLAIR 3-0409

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

WEDDING GIFTS
Madisons
427-429 Bloomfield Avenue

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

NEWARK

Our Hand Method Will Save Your Rugs
JOHN S. PEARSON, Pres.
HARRY N. KERRIAN, Mgr.
Our thorough shampooing with soft water and pure soap protects as well as cleans your Oriental Rugs and Carpets. Estimates free.
ROYAL RUG & CARPET CLEANING CO.
70 So. 8th St. Market 3-2848

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

We Know Your Feet
We have made a study of feet as well as of shoes! And, knowing your feet we can readily suggest just the shoes you need to provide the comfort and the poise which is your rightful heritage.
ELFIN'S ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy Street Newark, N. J.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NORTH BERGEN

LUBRICATION
by "Standary" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
ESSO STATION
Adelina Place and Hudson Blvd.
Off 11th Street

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Ave. SO 2-1656

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The
State Trust
Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave., Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

RIDGEWOOD

TIMKEN MASTER KRAFT
Oil Burners—Furnaces
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL • COAL • KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS • COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS • FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY DEPENDABILITY SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE. Ridgewood RIDGEWOOD, N. J. 6-4799

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue RI. 6-3733

Old Colony Drapery Shop
Number Thirty-One Oak Street
Ridgewood 6-6178
Custom Slip Covers, Draperies, Curtains and Home Furnishings Results are certain when you Consult a Decorator

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth FLORISTS
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
ODORA CLOSETS ..$1.00 up
ODORA CHESTS .....59 up
MOTH BALLS, FLAKES, .10 package
130 PARK AVE. RU. 2-6130

SPRINGFIELD

PLYMOUTH and CHRYSLER
Sales and Service
MORRIS AVE. MOTOR CAR CO.
155 Morris Avenue Mill. 6-0229

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALICE KIND
offers
Graduation Dresses, $8.75 up
and
150 Cotton Dresses from $3.98-$5.98 and up
Sizes 10 to 20—38 to 44
404 Tremont Avenue Tel. We. 2-0668

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Pennsylvania

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-19 State Street
Fine Clothes
For Men and Boys
Hats • Shoes
Haberdashery
Reasonably Priced

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penna.
JOAN KENLEY BLOUSES
Fine Batiste, Frill Trimmed
Each $1.95

RYAN'S
for Your Flowers
351 West 8th Street Phone 78-275

HARRISBURG

PEAS
Fresh, Tender
Choice
Like all of our selected fruits and vegetables.
Daugherty Quality Food Market
Second and State Streets Phone 8274

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

JEANNETTE HOWELL
Gowns, Coats and Hats
Dauphin Building, Market Street
(Take elevator to second floor)
Formerly of the
NEW YORK DRESS SHOP

MAIN LINE—Wynnewood

LOIS UMBSEN
1226 Montgomery Ave., Wynnewood
Slip Covers Antiques
Hangings Carpets
Glass Furniture
Curtains Upholstered
Room arrangements $1.00 per hour

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

WALLER MOTORS, Inc.
Adds
STUDEBAKER
Distributorship to Existing
PACKARD
Franchise
JENKINTOWN, PENNA.

Distinctive Personalized Coiffures
Ernest Beauty Salon

407 York Rd., Ogontz 1388

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

Memorial Day
brings out your favorite
PALM BEACH TIES
The Cedar Chest
414 York Road

PHILADELPHIA

Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
FUR STORAGE
2% on your own valuation—Minimum $1.50
Free storage on remodeled furs
Fur and Cloth Coats cleaned and repaired at Summer Rates
4618 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PHONE EVERGREEN 4600

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METTGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec. Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

PHILADELPHIA

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAPEHART PANAMUSE

Second only to the world famous Capehart De Luxe. 9 tubes, 12" speaker, 12-watt output. New Capehart Record Changer. Separate bass and treble volume controls. The Hepplewhite, $159.50.
• Exceptional Allowances • Brochure Gratis
CAPEHART SINCE 1928
SHRYOCK RADIO CO.
PENN A. C. BUILDING, RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN INSURE YOUR { Automobile, Home, Furniture, Personal Effects }
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
708 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0225 PITTSBURGH CH. 2208

READING

Planning a Gift for Mother? . . .
What better place to get it than Pomeroy's . . . where appealing gifts abound.
POMEROY'S
READING, PENNSYLVANIA

Edwin W. Haas
Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished
Work Guaranteed
821 RITTER ST. DIAL 34620

• RESTORIZING •
Yoran's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
• FREE MOTHPROOFING •

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Established 1874
Telephone Sewickley 1405
425 Beaver Street

SWARTHMORE

REAL ESTATE
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 So. Chester Road

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW 600

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla
Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

TURTLE CREEK

Awnings and Venetian Blinds
W. L. ZISCHKAU
524 Osborne Street Valley 2546
Best Grade at Lowest Prices

YORK

Vitality SHOES
WILL HELP YOU ENJOY LIFE THIS SUMMER
$6.00 and $6.75
Now showing Summer Whites and Combinations.
REINEBERG'S
51-53 South George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Alias — *Ay'-lih-as.* No stress on the third syllable, in which the vowel is clipped so short as to be almost obscured.

The word is from the Latin *alias*, "otherwise" (*alius*, "another"), and was taken bodily into the English language; it is used in the sense of "otherwise called."

Ameliorate — *A-meel'-yo-rate* (first *a* as in sofa, *ee* as in feet, *o* as in obey, second *a* long).

From the Latin *melior*, "better" (*meliorare*, "to make better"). Although the word is used in the general sense of "improve," we ameliorate only conditions which seem unfortunate or unfavorable: we can improve things that are already good.

Antipode—The singular form of "antipodes" (*an-tip'-o-deez*) is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, *an'-tih-pode.*

The word denotes the exact opposite.

Apathy—*Ap'-a-thih* (first *a* as in hat, second as in sofa, *i* short).

The word is derived from a combination of the Greek *a*, negative prefix, and *pathein*, "to suffer." The ancients seemed to have no clearer way of describing a condition in which one appeared feelingless than to call him insensible to pain.

Our word suggests unconcern, indifference, inattentiveness.

Aram (Num. 23:7) — *Ay'-ram* (first *a* long, second short).

Arrogancy (I Sam. 2:3)—*Ar'-o-gan-sih* (first *a* short, *o* as in obey, second *a* clipped-short, *i* short).

From *athaq*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "impudency."

Balaam (Num. 23:5)—*Bay'-lam* first *a* long, second short).

Balak (Num. 23:5) — *Bay'-lak* (first *a* long, second short).

Gossamer—*Goss'-a-mer* (*o* short, *a* as in sofa, *e* as in maker).

Fine, filmy spider threads which float in the air, especially in autumn.

Hosea—*Ho-zee'-a* (*o* as in obey, *a* as in sofa).

Humble — The *h* is preferably sounded, *hum'-b'l* (*u* short).

Indolence—*In'-do-lense* (*i* short, *o* as in obey, *e* as in silent).

From the Latin *indolentia*, which meant, literally, "freedom from pain," it came to designate "ease," and it is in this sense that the word is used, although it is specifically applied to a languid state of aversion to bodily or mental activity.

Mesmerism — Each *s* is sounded like *z*. The accent is on the first syllable. However, "mesmeric" (*s* like *z*) is accented on the second syllable.

Moab (Num. 23:7)—*Mo'-ab* (*o* long, *a* short).

Necromancy — *Nek'-ro-man'-sih* (*e* short, *o* as in obey, *a* and *i* short).

The word is ordinarily used to designate the practice of the so-called "black arts" of sorcery and enchantment.

Rahab (Isa. 51:9) — *Ray'-hab* (first *a* long, second short).

Sanctuary — *Sangk'-tu-er'-ih* (*a* short, *u* quick-long, *e* short).

Theodicy — *The-odd'-ih-sih* (*th* as in thin, *e* as in debate, *o* and the *i*'s short).

This word was coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz from the Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice," the combined form being used to express the "rightness or justice of God."

Thyatira (Acts 16:4)—*Thi-a-ti'-ra* (each *i* long as in ice, each *a* as in sofa).

Zippor (Num. 23:18)—*Zip'-or* (*i* short, *o* as in orb).

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Pearl Wagner, San Francisco

The following are the ten leading captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on May 8:

"In the Bag"
John E. Blight, New York.
Walter J. Conover, Victoria, B. C.
Ray Haynes, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. H. B. Kreider, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude G. Robinson, New York.
Elisabeth M. Spriggs, Los Angeles.
B. N. Weston, Boston, Mass.

"Feed Bag"
Viva W. Brown, Inglewood, Calif.
LeRoy H. Ford, Jr., Beechhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Ned H. Maitz, New York.
Mrs. Jessie Webb, Keokuk, Iowa.

"Peanuts or Pennies?"
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"Dinner Is Where You Find It"
Edw G. Carter, Chicago.

"In the Money"
M. E. Raynor, Miami Beach, Fla.

"Self Service"
H. G. Baglole, Brighton, Mass.

"Purse Service"
Bonnie Low Wagy, Quincy, Ill.

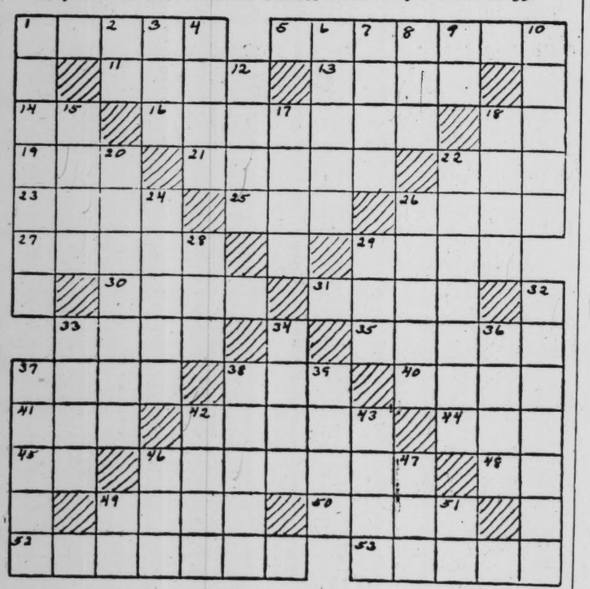
"Sweeter Than Money"
A. H. Wetherill, Kansas City, Mo.

"Curiosity"
Mrs. Lillian A. Stone, Rosedale, L. I., N. Y.
U. Eleanor Wessel, Chicago.

"Caught With the Goods"
Mrs. Cora Lorimer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was the first book ever printed?
5—What Verdi opera is based upon a Shakespearean play?
11—What is a dress of state?
13—What is 9th letter of Greek alphabet?
14—What is symbol for thorium?
16—Where is the Petrified Forest?
18—What is a river of China?
19—What is a nickname for Harry or Henry?
21—What is a city of Iowa?
22—What is the Sagebrush State (abbr.)?
23—What prophet was a native of Tekoa?
25—What is a long-tailed ape of Indian region?
26—What was first name of author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"?
27—Who was Ruth's mother-in-law?
29—What is a chariot used to carry an image of a god?
30—What is a city of Ohio?
31—What is used to coat iron?
33—Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote "Twice —— Tales."
35—Who was son of Jacob and Zilpah?
37—What is name of an old Testament people?
38—What is a river of Poland?
40—What is a seaport of Gold Coast, West Africa?
41—Who was Haran's son?
42—Poe wrote a poem about what bird?
44—What is an old Doric name of Zeus?
45—What was one of chief places of Moab (Num. 21:28)?
46—What city was rebuilt and greatly embellished by Herod the Great?
48—What is third note of scale?
49—Ulysses S. Grant was born in what State?
50—What is a town of northeastern Turkey, Asia?
52—Who wrote "Wild Geese"?
53—How would you describe a weird story?

Down

1—Where did Mary and Martha reside?
2—British (abbr.).
3—What is a river of northern Chile?
4—What is a river of northeastern Spain?
6—What is a county of southern New York?
7—What is used to sharpen cutting instruments?
8—What is the seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
9—What State is between Mississippi and Texas (abbr.)?
10—What tree furnishes basis of one of Paul's allegories (Rom. 11:16-25)?
12—What is a Russian seaport on Sea of Azov?
15—What is a city of Syria, Asia, on the Orontes?
17—Who was son of Judah (Matt. 1:3)?
18—What was first name of a famous American clock manufacturer?
20—What is name of a cape of North Carolina?
22—What city was once capital of Mississippi?
24—What small fish closely resembles the trout?
26—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Asia?
28—Where did the Sepoy Mutiny occur (abbr.)?
29—Creek.
32—Aberdeen, Scotland, is called the —— City.
33—Who was Norse god of thunder?
34—Pompeii was buried under what?
36—What was a village tribe of Simeon (I Chron. 4:32)?
37—What Greek philosopher founded the Academy?
38—What is an island off western coast of Asia Minor?
39—Emperor Claudius was succeeded by whom?
42—Certain birds of the cuckoo family are supposed to augur what by their cries?
43—Act III of "Aida" takes place on the banks of what river?
46—What pronoun is used in speaking of a ship?
47—Who was Greek goddess of mischief?
49—Book of Nahum is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
51—Where was Abraham born?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Tom Knapp, Westwood, Mass

Readers are invited to submit captions for this picture; and on Wednesday, June 5, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Daily Quotation

AS you give love you will have love.
—COLERIDGE

Where Would You Find—

1. The Monongahela River?
2. The West Point of Great Britain?
3. Stockholm?
4. The island of Yap?
5. The capital of Oregon?
6. Old Orchard Beach?
7. Mount Fairweather?
8. The Kasbah?
9. The Appalachian Trail?
10. Loch Lomond?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Beginning the Procession

"When we are married I shall want at least three servants."
"Certainly, dear—but one at a time."

Getting Along!

Tommy: "I wonder how old Mrs. Smith is?"
Jimmy: "She must be pretty old. They say she used to teach Caesar."

The Salesman

Gas Station Attendant: "You asked for five, sir, but she'll only take four. Will you drive round a bit and come back for the other one?"—© Punch.

Don't Speak

"Charles is very poetic."
"I know it, but he's just too unkind for words. When he took me to the ball game he said, 'Speak to me only with thine eyes.'"

Little Shaver

Senior: "You mean to tell me that you've been shaving for four years?"
Frosh: "Yep, and I cut myself both times."—Marshall Printers' Pastry.

A Verse for Today . . .

So we thy people and the sheep of thy pasture will give thee thanks for ever: we will shew forth thy praise to all generations.—Ps. 79:13.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Too late to do anything about it now, but why didn't we have the brush salesmen take the census? They have to call, anyway.

St. Louis Star-Times: These adjustable desk gadgets that tell you the date are helpful things if you have a calendar to tell you they are four days behind.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Diamonds Are Cut?

Because of the extreme hardness of the stone, **diamond cutters** form something of an aristocracy of talent among cutters of gem stones. Those who cut other stones than diamonds are known as **gem cutters** or **lapidaries.**

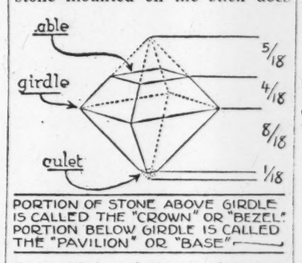
Diamond cutting involves five stages of processes.

(1) **Inspection,** to learn the crystal form and shape, and the flaws, if any. This enables the cutter to decide upon the style of cutting to which the stone is best fitted.

(2) **Cleaving,** or splitting, by means of which a diamond may be roughly shaped, and large stones subdivided into smaller ones. In cleaving, the diamond is first cemented firmly into a specially designed stick. A groove is cut in the diamond in the direction in which it is to be split, by scratching the stone with a diamond fragment also mounted on a stick. The knife edge of a steel plate is inserted into the groove and the plate struck a sharp blow with a hammer, causing the diamond to cleave or separate into two parts.

(3) **Sawing,** to subdivide stones on lines other than those in which cleavage takes place. It is done by a thin disc of special bronze about two or three inches in diameter, which revolves at speeds up to 3,000 revolutions a minute. The edge of the bronze disc is impregnated with diamond dust and oil. The sawing of diamonds is done by machine.

(4) **Cutting,** which used to be done by hand, but is now commonly accomplished by mechanical means. The stone to be shaped, or cut, is cemented in a brass holder, called a **dop,** which is then screwed to a motor-driven lathe. Another diamond, in a second dop, attached to a specially designed stick, is held against the stone in the rapidly revolving lathe. The stone mounted on the stick does



PORTION OF STONE ABOVE GIRDLE IS CALLED THE "CROWN" OR "BEZEL" PORTION BELOW GIRDLE IS CALLED THE "PAVILION" OR "BASE"

the cutting and shapes the stone in the lathe.

(5) **Polishing** the facets or flat surfaces of the diamond gives them the proper size and angle as well as their brilliant finish. This is done by holding the stone against a rapidly revolving horizontal cast iron wheel, diamond dust mixed with oil being fed upon the wheel. Semi-automatic machines have recently been invented for polishing diamonds, which automatically lift the stone from the polishing wheel when the facet is ground to the correct angle.— **W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dog and Drakes

Long Beach, Calif.

This is a tale of friendship between Snook and Rukka, two young mallard drakes, and Pat, a big police dog. The fowls eagerly close in on the dog with such a single-minded devotion as to edify all beholders. Pat, well pleased, protects them from every menace, charging other dogs fiercely, keeping an eye out against any who might try to lure away the feathered friends. While Pat sleeps the drakes rest on his back, making little confidential sounds of contentment.

The drakes are slug hunters, and they also rid the garden of other small pests. Sometimes the neighbors borrow them for scavenger service, at which times the dog convoys them. He holds guard against all and sundry, and while the drakes forage, he gnaws with divided interest on a bone.

After Pat brings the drakes home, the three rest from their labors in a huddle with an air of duties happily done and life well worth living.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It rises in Marion County, West Virginia, flows through western Pennsylvania, and joins the Allegheny at Pittsburgh; 150 miles long.
2. The Royal Military College at Sandhurst, in southern England.
3. A seaport city of Sweden, and its capital, built partly on islands.
4. One of the Caroline Islands, east of the Philippines; placed under Japanese mandate by the Treaty of Versailles; in 1921, the United States asserted its rights of coaling, cable, and landing.
5. Salem.
6. A popular resort town, with one of the longest beaches on the Atlantic coast, in southeastern Maine.
7. A peak near the southwestern coast of Alaska; 15,300 feet.
8. The native quarter in Algiers.
9. A continuous hiking trail from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia; 2,054 miles long.
10. A lake in central Scotland.

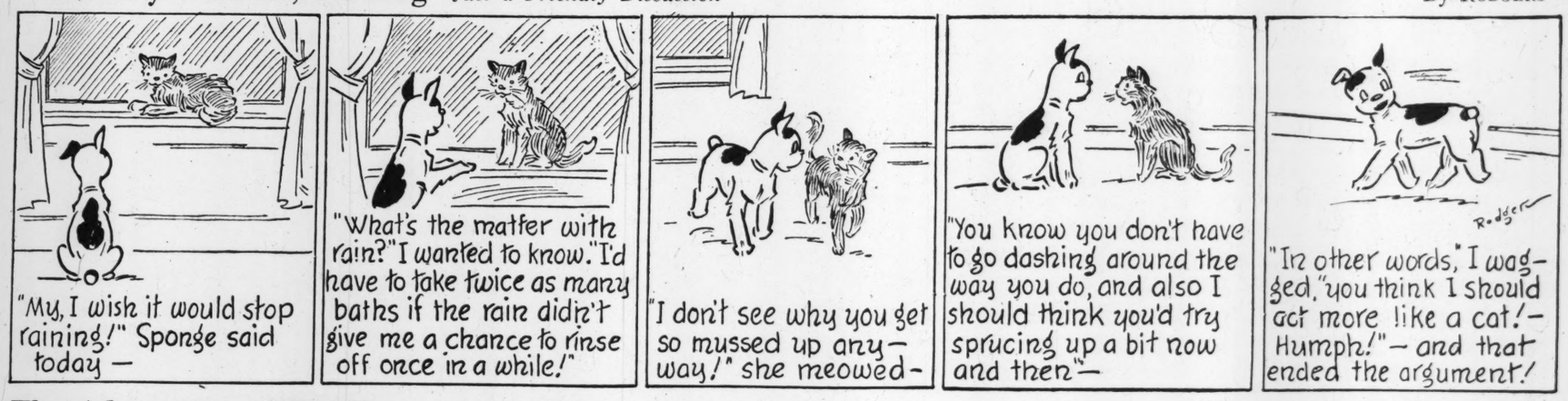
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Expedition Under Way*

By LE PELLEY

WE'RE TO MEET MR. LANEY IN TWENTY MINUTES ..... WHY DON'T WE CALL UP STICKY STANLEY AND.....
STICKY STANLEY !!
I WONDER.... !
HELLO? IS STICKY THERE? OH— HE IS? —YES, I SEE! THANK YOU...
HIS MOTHER SAID HE WENT UP TO CROOKED CREEK THIS AFTERNOON WITH A SHOVEL —
WOW..... THERE'S OUR ANSWER !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just a Friendly Discussion*

By RODGERS


"My, I wish it would stop raining!" Sponge said today —
"What's the matter with rain?" I wanted to know. "I'd have to take twice as many baths if the rain didn't give me a chance to rinse off once in a while!"
"I don't see why you get so mussed up anyway!" she meowed-
"You know you don't have to go dashing around the way you do, and also I should think you'd try sprucing up a bit now and then"—
"In other words," I wagged, "you think I should act more like a cat!— Humph!"— and that ended the argument!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That's All There Is*

By THE HAGERS

I STOPPED TO GREET DRAKEVILLE'S SUB-DEB, THE BUSY LITTLE BETSY WEB.
"DO COME TO SCHOOL AND HEAR ME PLAY. WE HAVE A MUSICALE TODAY!"
PLUNK - PLUNK
WITH NODDING HEAD AND SWINGING FEET, MISS BETSY DIDN'T MISS A BEAT.
WHEN SHE WALKED OUT FOR HER ENCORE, SHE SHRIEKED, "I DON'T KNOW ANY MORE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Dark Hour

No wishful thinking or false confidence will relieve the desperate plight of the Allies. Premier Reynaud's honesty in admitting defeat, even "disaster," is sound basis for his hope that victory can yet be won. It is a dark hour. "Unbelievable faults," not only in British and French military measures but in the whole approach to the war, have brought the chief opponents of Nazi aggression closer to final defeat than they ever were in the World War.

No one apparently was prepared for either the devastation or the speed of mechanized warfare ruthlessly employed. Whether the Nazi lines have been overextended, whether they will run out of fuel and food, whether the French and British, recovered from the initial shock and surprise, can reorganize and effectively counterattack—all these are military questions still unanswered. But plainly some of these things must happen if continued pressures, continued efforts to separate Britain and France, physically and mentally, are to be overcome.

The situation needs to be faced; it should not be exaggerated. It should call forth resolution, not despondency. To meet it, alertness which cannot be confused or terrorized, calmness which cannot be put to sleep, are required. Such an attitude may be difficult to maintain in the lines; it is all the more requisite behind them.

Why Coalition Fails

Proposals for a coalition Government in the United States have fallen to the ground in other national crises before the present one. It is apparent now that the response to President Roosevelt's feelers toward including possibly two or three Republicans in his Cabinet will provide little basis for carrying out the action.

Doubtless there would be, from this procedure, some slight gain in that national unity which Mr. Roosevelt has been urged to foster. Yet, as has been pointed out, this could not well mean a suspension of political criticism unless the President were willing on his side to observe a truce; and in any event there is real question whether the ends of democratic government are served by a move toward a one-party system even if that one party is a coalition. Even nations engaged in the war have found it wholesome to have the spur of frank, constructive opposition.

Existence of coalition Governments in Great Britain and France naturally leads to the assumption that a "ministry of all the talents" would be appropriate under the circumstances for the United States. But this supposition overlooks important differences between the parliamentary and congressional systems of government.

In a parliamentary framework the members of a Cabinet assume responsibility jointly for major decisions and may be displaced from office if the legislative body disagrees with them. Under the American Constitution, the President, of course, holds office for his fixed term irrespective of agreement with Congress; and by usage it is he alone who makes executive decisions. The members of his Cabinet act as advisers whom he consults, but they do not decide questions by majority votes.

Hence, though an individual from the opposition might accept an invitation to join the Cabinet, such as has reportedly been offered to Col. Frank Knox, and might be useful in that capacity, he could not be sure of influencing either the Administration or his party enough to bring them together. Altogether, it seems likely that the two-party system will continue in full operation in the United States through 1940.

Litter in the Country

The Scapa Society in England recently issued an appeal for the stricter enforcement of the litter by-laws in country districts. It appears that the "evacuees" are chiefly responsible for the complaints received; and in the opinion of the Society "it has always been clear that the worst offenders are townsfolk."

That may be true; but, to be fair to the British townsman, one must remember that when he picked up the habit, in his normal environment, he was exposed to much greater temptation than his country cousin. He had far more litter to throw away. He was forced to acquire tickets for 'buses, and trams and tubes; he had leaflets thrust into his unwilling, but polite hand, at street corners; and newsvendors clamored for his custom at every step, offering him a "late final" that left his "lunch edition" out of date and unwanted. Moreover, he was only too well aware that a kindly Corporation would tidy up after him; and he is apt to forget that County Councils cannot look after their lanes and commons so meticulously.

No doubt, however, away from town, he will eventually improve, learning from the good conduct of the countryfolk and from a growing perception that only the litter of leaves in Autumn, or of crocuses in the Spring is permissible in the countryside.

Classics in Turkish

Whether it is quite so, as one sometimes sees advertised, that familiarity with the world's classic literature is an open sesame to rapid promotion in corporations and to gratifying popularity in society, translation of these classics into Turkish will no doubt invite readers and by so much contribute to Turkish culture.

Hitherto Turkish acquaintance with English literature has been limited to "Robinson Crusoe," which of course is good as far as it goes. The wider literature of survival, open to English-speaking readers in modestly priced editions, is now on the way to translation. A beginning has been made under the sponsorship of the Turkish Ministry of Education.

Bacon may have been responsible for the relationship sometimes predicated between classic literature, corporation management, and social popularity when he wrote that histories make men wise; poetry, witty; mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral philosophy, grave; and logic and rhetoric, able to contend. Possessed of these qualifications early enough, Turks may go far in making friends and customers, and becoming highly paid executives.

But fortunately for all of us, including Turkey, there is more in the classics than that.

Two Wars—A Contrast

British ex-soldiers, commenting on the spirit of the army in the first period of the present war, have said that its temper reminds them of the British Army in 1917 rather than in 1914. At the beginning of the World War men rushed to join the Army with cheerful, zestful patriotism. With the slogan "Your King and Country Need You" ringing in their ears they flocked to the recruiting offices eager to "do their bit" and confident that soon they would be marching in triumph to Berlin.

But three years of war were sufficient to bring disillusionment. The people no longer expected early victory. The men had settled down patiently, resignedly, to what seemed like an interminable life-time of soldiering, giving and obeying orders and prepared for whatever duty might be imposed on them, but without any idea whatever that war was or could be glorious.

The young men in Britain who are in the forces today have inherited the ideas, not of 1914, but of 1917-18, when the war was abundantly known for what it was. Behind them lies all the recorded experience of the last war—recorded in books, in the talk of men who served, and in the memory of the nation. They know that fighting is not an agreeable or profitable occupation.

From the start there was no jubilant expectation of a walkover, or a quick march to Berlin—a lightning "war to end war"—but a quiet confidence that in the long run victory would be won, and the hope not too highly pitched that a peace better than the last peace would result.

But many British ex-soldiers who know also the soldiers of today have pointed out that in one respect there is a difference between the troops of today and those who fought at any period in the last war: that whereas many men then could scarcely have explained what the war was about, there are few today in the British Army, Navy, or Air Force who do not understand what sort of thing they are fighting against.

The conviction is almost universal that the Nazi regime made war inevitable, and that peace was not worth having as long as its aggressions continued. Among the troops of today there seems to be far less tolerance of the idea of war than in 1914, but there appears an absolute belief in the justice of the cause.

President Roosevelt is reported to be considering a tax on bachelors. Could that be called a single tax?

Outside the Johnson Act

In connection with the discussion regarding possible repeal or modification of the Johnson Act affecting foreign loans, it is interesting to note that the Johnson Act does not prevent the United States Government, as distinct from its citizens, from making loans to the Allies through an agency such as the Export-Import Bank.

The law, while applying to investment banking houses or private syndicates, expressly states that it does not apply to "a public corporation created by . . . Congress, or a corporation in which the Government . . . exercises a controlling interest."

Possibly some who would object to repeal of the Johnson Act would approve of governmental assistance to Great Britain and France, notwithstanding their default on the earlier war debts, and would prefer that aid be given through such channels as these rather than in the form of private banking credits.

If the credits were to be advanced through Government channels and on Government account, the decision would have to be participated in by all citizens through their representatives in Congress. As in the case of the loan to Finland, it would take new legislation to provide the Export-Import Bank sufficient capital to make a loan of consequence; and it is well that the questions of policy involved would have to be threshed out in the process.

Similarly, once the loan were made, all would have participated in it financially in proportion to their taxpaying, and all would share in relatively equal degree the risk of loss. The matter of obtaining payment would not be an incentive to any private group to try to propagandize the country into war; it would be simply a subject for joint decision as to whether the related issues warranted following the investment with bigger expenditures. In fact, the considerations which took the United States into the World War in 1917 were quite apart from private loans.

But perhaps it is just as well to have that question out of the way. Moreover, the needs that are to be served in this war will hardly be served best by commercial loans which have to take a banker's hedge against possible risk. Accurately and realistically speaking, the advances of money would not be loans at all, but rather contributions by the Nation at large to the defense of a world order in which it prefers to live, and ultimately to its own defense.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Activity, Vigilance, Decision"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The three qualities ascribed to General Maxime Weygand, newly appointed Chief of the Allied land forces, when he was cited and made Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1918, were "activity, vigilance, decision."

No better watchword could be found for the awakened world democracies today. One can but be grateful that a man of the character of General Weygand has been selected to fill this important post.

Activity, Vigilance, Decision. As each of us endeavors to bring more of these qualities into his individual thinking, by just that much will the world situation be bettered. One needs to be an active worker in the cause of the right; vigilant, that is, watchful, to guard freemen's liberties and all these guarantee; and able to decide, and decide quickly, on which side the right lies, and then to do everything in one's power to promote the interests which the principles implied require. S. E.

Boston

Scenery—but at a Price

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Blossoms of South Bid North a Welcome" the Monitor recently stated, but what opinion would motorists traveling through Virginia have when they find a high board fence, completely hiding the beautiful Natural Bridge.

Of course if they stop over and pay a good price they can still see the beautiful bridge and a pageant. It seems not like the "gracious Virginia gentleman" to fence off a lovely bit so that travelers must pay to see it. What say travelers? K. V. YOUNG

Altamonte Springs, Fla.

[Editor's note: The Natural Bridge has been private property since colonial times.]

"Out of Bondage"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Saviour of mankind said "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Down through the centuries of strife and bloodshed, empires have fallen and passed away but the pen preserved whatever the Saviour said and did. His words have not passed away and no earthly power shall ever destroy the word of God or the teachings of Christ Jesus. Even today, the pen is mightier than the sword, giving light and freedom to men and nations. Where there is this Christ light there is spiritual vision to lead the people out of darkness and bondage. H. E. HEWITT

Piedmont, Calif.

The Enlistments He Wants First

On Letter Writing

We were thinking about the custom of letter writing, and that of all the thwarting effects of the wars now going in the world, one of the sharpest is the effect on the free and friendly correspondence between people. At the moment there is very little to be done about it, except to keep on writing letters in the hope that, though much delayed, they will eventually reach the persons to whom, perhaps, now more than at any time in recent years, they mean so much.

Inquiring about what had been heard recently from a woman who has lived nearly forty years in the Belgian Congo we learned that, whereas developments in transportation had finally cut the time to three weeks for a letter to reach her from Boston, the war had thrown all that timetable out of gear; so that now, if she gets a letter in two months' time she feels that things are going with great celerity.

When she first went out to Africa she went up country from the port by hammock, borne by native carriers. In latter years, such has been the "civilizing" of the territory, she drives a Ford over quite good roads; has an electric refrigerator and sewing machine and a radio. But shortly after the war in Europe began something happened to the radio. It had to be sent a long distance to be fixed—if it could be fixed at all. When she asked about it she wrote: "I am way behind. It seems very long, waiting for letters."

This made everyone who has corresponded with her over the years feel a little guilty. "I should have written more often," one remarked regretfully. "I'll write this very afternoon, and at least get a letter started out to her, so that it will catch whatever boat there is." Someone else remembered:—"She meant to come home on furlough next year, but it is all very complicated now. With shipping shut down through Antwerp she'll have to take ship to Lisbon. It'll be slow, and no telling when or how many boats will be able to keep running. . . ." Everybody, plainly, was thinking the same thing. I wish I'd written more often, when there were no hindrances. . . .

* * *

We had a source of news as to what was going on, politically and socially, in Europe, with whom we used to exchange, oh, maybe a dozen letters a year. Always very long letters; always full of the little bits of interesting fact and analysis that don't figure in formal newspaper dispatches. One day we realized that a long time had passed since the last letter. Of course. The country from which the letters came was at war. There was all that business about censorship and censorship would hit these particular letters square amidships because they were given over almost completely to observations of political nuance, to the shadows of coming events, to keen deduction, and naturally the censors would stop them. Then, all of a sudden we began to wonder why we hadn't made more of the correspondence, while we were yet free to pursue it unhampered by all the appendages of war among nations.

One day last summer we went down the bay at New York to meet an incoming steamer which was bringing a boy from one of the English public schools on a visit to an American boys' camp. With the aid of half the crew and passenger list we located him, in time to have a long conversation with him before the boat docked, about things in England, and in Italy and France too, where he had lately been. We agreed that, when we went back to England, we would write to him, and he to us. War broke out before ever we had sent off the first letter to him or he to us. Now we can only wonder. He would be the age now for joining up. Maybe he was in the batch that went out to Norway. Maybe now he is in Belgium or France. . . . Anyway, we put off writing the letters to him, and now it is too late.

* * *

In his "Art of Thinking" the Abbe Dimnet says this: "Every deep or strong sentiment, faithfully expressed, is literature, and that is why we all love letters so. . . . When I say that we all can produce literature in our letters, I mean that a letter gives us an unique chance of expressing ourself. . . . Nobody is reading it over our shoulder, nobody is expected to criticize it after it is written. . . . We are at our best to express what we know best, namely the feelings immediately perceptible to our consciousness. This ought to result in absolute naturalness, which is literature. . . ."

Everybody who reads knows of books made up of letters published a quarter or a half century after they were originally written, which read as freshly and as stimulatingly as when they were first written without a thought of being collected in print. Most of us write no letters that would be worth the bother and cash of a publisher to collect for printing. But that is not to say we write letters which no one is the better off for receiving. A world without letters passing and repassing between friends would be a sorry place. And it isn't unimaginable either. Under certain conditions the correspondences that have been somewhat interrupted by present events could be totally stopped. Personally we should dislike to see that day arrive. So we are going to take advantage of the opportunities that remain.

We are going to write some letters.

JANET MABIE

The Bookshelf

Japan in the South Seas

Gerald Samson, author of WARNING LIGHTS OF ASIA (London: Robert Hale, Ltd. 15s.), seems to have been born for trouble with the Japanese police. He first fell under their displeasure when he went to the Japanese-mandated South Sea islands in the face of strong official discouragement.

He was arrested at the time of the military revolt of February 26, 1936. The charge against him, as he describes the case, was that of spreading rumors about the revolt. The upshot of this misadventure was that Mr. Samson was deported from Japan to Shanghai, where he not unnaturally received a sympathetic welcome and much publicity from the Chinese.

He ventured again into Japanese jurisdiction by undertaking a trip to Manchukuo. Curiously enough, in view of his previous expulsion from Japan, he was quite hospitably received by the Japanese authorities until a newspaper in Harbin, in the typically sensational style of the Japanese press, burst out with a long article accusing him of being a British spy. This led to several inquisitorial sessions with the police and to a speedy enforced departure from Manchukuo.

The interest of the book is by no means confined to the author's clashes with the Japanese authorities. Mr. Samson has traveled widely in the Far East and is able to give first-hand accounts of such interesting out-of-the-way places as the Japanese South Sea islands, the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido and the new highway into China by way of Burma. In regard to the South Sea islands Mr. Samson writes: "Actual fortifications are not observable. Nevertheless several naval and military missions have visited the islands, and complete arrangements have been made to fortify them in the event of war or should Guam be raised to a first-class naval base by the United States."

It is interesting to note that Mr. Samson, whose personal experiences have certainly not been calculated to make him pro-Japanese, corroborates the testimony of Mr. Willard Price and others who have visited the islands that no actual fortifications are visible. The islands are natural submarine and aircraft bases and there has been a certain amount of harbor improvement that can have ultimate military value.

Mr. Samson's raw material in the way of experiences and observations is rather superior to his skill in presenting and describing what he has seen. The work is a little topheavy on the personal side, since the author, in his accounts of his trip, does not always discriminate between what is of general and what is of purely personal interest in his reminiscences. But, while the style and presentation are not distinguished, Mr. Samson has given us some authentic and interesting pictures of main centers and out-of-the-way corners of the Orient in a time of exceptional interest. W. H. C.

The Wide Horizon

Allies in Resolution

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

After Prime Minister Churchill's radio address to the British Nation and indeed to the World on Sunday night nothing more need be said of the military outlook or of the magnitude of the crisis that is upon us. Mr. Churchill has spoken for our people and has said what is in our hearts.

Since the Germans broke through the Allied defenses north of the Maginot Line we have as individuals and as a Nation examined our consciences and made up our minds. Coolly and calmly we have resolved that to give up our lives in battle is better than to save them for servitude. We mean to remain free. This is no mere phrase. In the last forty-eight hours I have been able to gauge the temper of our people in the country districts near the center of England. Though I had felt this to be the case I was glad to know it from others at first hand.

In response to Mr. Eden's call for volunteers to deal with German parachutists, all able-bodied men not wanted for active military service rushed to enroll themselves.

Mr. Churchill said rightly, "There will be many men and women in this island who, when the ordeal comes on them, as come it will, will feel a comfort and even a pride that they are sharing the peril of our lads at the front."

* * *

This is the spirit of Britain. We have, too, a full faith in our French Allies. Those of us who know General Weygand feel sure he is the right man in the right place. He was by the side of Foch in the Marne battle of September, 1914, when Joffre and his Chief of Staff, General Gamelin, received from Foch the famous report which said in substance if not in actual words, "My right is falling back. My left is hard pressed. My center is giving way. Excellent situation. I attack."

I was with Foch and Clemenceau on the morning of March 21, 1918, when the news came that Ludendorff's terrific offensive had broken the British lines. I saw Foch lay a map before Clemenceau and explain the position. He was quite unflurried. There was not even a tremor in his voice. Clemenceau turned upon me almost savagely. "Your people have given ground," he snapped. "They will retake it," I answered, and Foch smiled his approval.

Within a few days Foch was Allied Commander-in-Chief with the faithful Weygand by his side. Another man whom I saw on that fateful morning was Clemenceau's secretary and helper, Georges Mandel, whom Premier Reynaud has now made Secretary for the Interior. I think he will not wilt or fail.

* * *

Here in England we have Winston Churchill surrounded by men who, like him, will stick at nothing to check the German push, to defeat it and, Mr. Churchill's words, "to rescue not only Europe but mankind from the foulest and most soul-destroying tyranny that has ever darkened and stained the pages of history." They know that this phase of the war is a race against time. They know that upon us and France depends the chance to shorten the whole struggle by winning this race or, at the very least, by preventing Hitler from winning it. The war itself we shall win in any event; but Europe and the world will wear another aspect if we win it swiftly.

Many of us who, like Winston Churchill, strove for more than six long years to warn Britain of the danger that was afoot, have cast out bitterness and are giving every thought and effort to the work in hand. We know that our country must now pay the price of the years it suffered the locusts to eat. It has to work out its own salvation. Through this purifying ordeal it will pass. Human freedom, whose mortal peril it was slow to see, will not perish.

We await in full mastery of ourselves whatever the days and weeks may bring. When "the evil things" and the evil forces have been overthrown and Europe cleansed, we shall face a harder task—that of building a saner and purer world on the ruins left by the abomination of desolation.

How real, it is often asked, is the pooling of Franco-British efforts and resources for the duration of the war and after it? Are Great Britain and France—which a clear-sighted Frenchman described in 1914 as "mutually indispensable and incomprehensible"—within sight of a union that shall be more than a *mariage de convenance*?

Until very recently I felt unable to answer these questions. Recently, however, I spent nearly three weeks in France, spoke to large audiences in half a dozen French towns between Paris and the Mediterranean, and came into contact with French people of all classes, I feel surer of my ground than I felt before. I think that Anglo-French union is a reality and that it has come to stay.

* * *

Two things were unexpected. One was the discovery that the French people had taken King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to their hearts in May, 1938, and that popular affection for them had gone, and remains, far beyond the effects of what most English people looked upon as a State visit. The other was the degree in which ordinary folk from the peasants to the industrial Trade Unionists, are "behind" this war and are determined that out of it shall come the beginnings of a saner world. A third discovery, which was not altogether a surprise, was the almost entire absence of hatred for the enemy. Not once did I hear the word "Boche," which was current in the war of 1914-1918, used in speaking of the Germans. In the eyes of the French this war is a sad duty which Great Britain and France have to discharge for the sake of civilization itself.

So I am persuaded that Franco-British unity is a real thing, that it has come to stay, and that no wiles of enemies, present or future, will prevail against it. Like us, the French feel they are in this war for all we have been, are, and shall be—and not only in the war for the winning of it but also for the winning of true peace.